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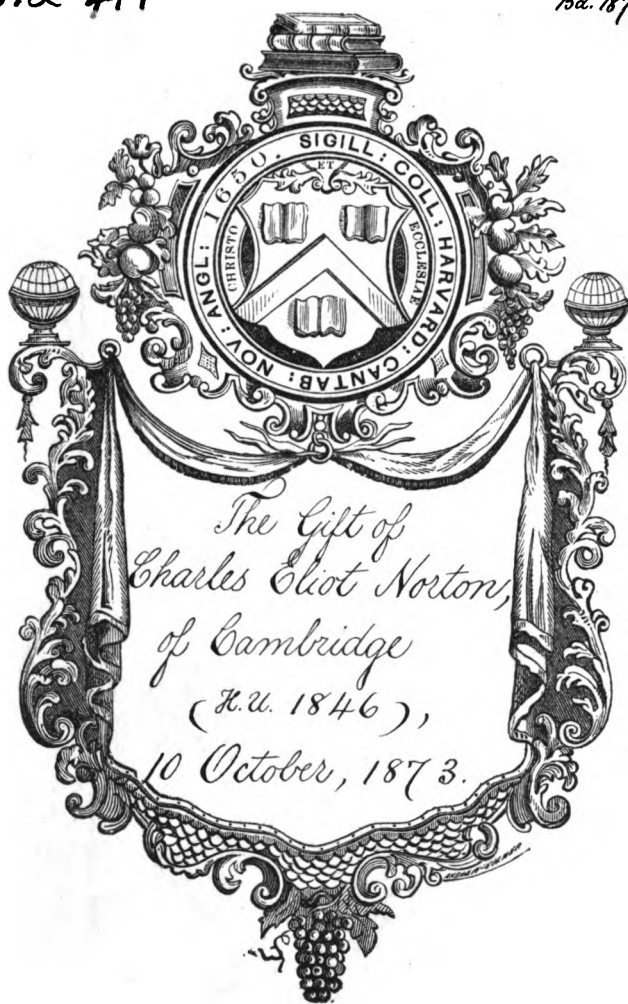
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73d. 1874.



C. E. Norton

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THE

DEHLI ALMANAC

AND

SOUVENIR

FOR THE YEAR

1850.



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DEHLI:

PRINTED BY KUNNIAH LALL, AT THE DEHLI GAZETTE PRESS.

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ALMANAC.

ERRATA.

MARCH.—Soodee or waning moon, read waxing moon.

MAY.—Full moon for 25 days read 26 days.

AUGUST.— ditto 22 days read 23 days.

DECEMBER.—New moon, for A. M. read P. M.

First Quarter and the rest A. M.

THE

DEHLI ALMANAC,

FOR THE YEAR

1850.



LATITUDE OF DEHLI, <i>North</i> (Musjid Dome)	.. ..	28°	38'	58"
LONGITUDE, <i>East from Greenwich</i>,	.. ..	77°	13'	5"



CORRESPONDING ERAS.

Anno Domini,	.. ..	1850
Jewish Era, (<i>commences on September 7th</i>),	.. ..	5611
Kali Yug,	.. ..	4951
Samvat, (<i>commences March 14th, 1850</i>),	.. ..	1907
Fuslee,	.. ..	1257 1258
Saka,	.. ..	1772
Bengalee and Willaittee,	.. ..	1257
Hejiree, (<i>commences November 6th</i>),	.. ..	1267
Ramazani (month of Abstinence observed by the Mohumudans) <i>commences</i>		
<i>July 11th</i>,	.. ..	1850

1873, Oct. 10,
Gift of
Charles Eliot Norton,
of Cambridge,
(H. U. 1846.)

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF THE CALENDAR FOR THE YEAR 1850.

Golden Number, 8	Dominical Letter, F
Epact, 17	Roman Indiction, 8
Solar Cycle, 11	Julian Period, 6563

FESTIVALS, ANNIVERSARIES, &c. 1850.

Epiphany,	Jan. 6	Queen Victoria born (1819)	May 24
<i>Septuagesima Sunday</i> ,...	" 27	<i>Trinity Sunday</i> ,	" 26
Martyrdom of K. Charles I,	" 30	Restoration of K. Charles II.,	" 29
<i>Quinquagesima (Shrove) Sunday</i> ,	Feby 10	<i>Corpus Christi</i> ,	" 30
<i>Ash Wednesday</i> ,	" 13	Accession of Q. Victoria (1837),	June 20
<i>Quadragesima, 1st Sunday in Lent</i> ,	" 17	Proclamation,	" 21
St. David,	Mar. 1	St. John Bapt. Midsum. Day,	" 24
St. Patrick,	" 17	Dowager Q. Adelaide born,	Aug. 13
<i>Palm Sunday</i> ,	" 24	Saint Michael, Mich. Day,	Sept. 29
Annunciation, Lady Day, ..	" 25	Gunpowder Plot,	Nov. 5
<i>Good Friday</i> ,	" 29	Prince of Wales born, (1841,)	" 9
EASTER SUNDAY,	" 31	St. Andrew,	" 30
<i>Low Sunday</i> ,	Apr. 7	<i>1st Sunday in Advent</i> , ..	Dec. 1
St. George,	" 23	St. Thomas,	" 21
<i>Rogation Sunday</i> ,	May 5	Christmas Day (Wednesday,)	" 25
<i>Ascension Day, —Holy Thursday</i> ,	" 9		
<i>Pentecost-Whit Sunday</i> , May	19		

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LIST OF MOHUMMUDAN HOLIDAYS, IN 1850.

Number of Days.	Holidays.	Date on which they occur.		Remarks.
1	Akhiree Charshumba	Jan.	9	Dehli only.
1	Baruh Wufat.....	„	27	
1	Nizam-oo-deen ka mela	March	3	
1	Shubrat	June	25	
1	Ulvida	August	2	
2	Eed-ool-fitr	„	9 & 10	Dehli only.
1	Nizam-oo-deen ka mela	„	27	
2	Eed-oo-zoha	Oct.	16 & 17	
9	Mohurrum	Nov.	7 to 15	

AKHIREE CHAR SHUMBA.—The anniversary of Mohummuds recovery from a dangerous illness.

BARUH WUFAT.—The last of 12 days held sacred to the memory of Mohummud. The exact date of his death being uncertain, the Mohummedans commemorate that event for twelve days.

NIZAM-OO-DEEN KA MELA.—The first date is the anniversary of the death of Nizam-oo-deen, a famous saint of the Mohummudans, whose Tomb is near Delhi beside Humayoon's. The Mohummudans of Delhi headed by the King proceed to the tomb on this day to pay their respects to the saint.

The second date is the anniversary of the death of the poet Ameer Khosroo, whose tomb is close beside that of Nizam-oo-deen's. The Muhummudans of Delhi flock to the Tomb, to honor the poet, whose verses are read with pleasure throughout India.

SHUBRAT.—More properly Shub-i-Burat. This is the anniversary of the death of Ameer Humza, Mohummud's uncle, who was killed in battle, and for whom Mohummud read the Fatiha or 1st chapter of the Koran. Mohummudans read the Fatiha on this day for the benefit of the souls of their deceased relations.

RAMZAN.—The month of fasting; from the first streak of the light of morning until the stars are visible at night, the Mohummudans taste neither food nor liquid of any kind; besides the usual five prayers, the Mohummudans read occasional prayers, the Koran and holy Books during the month.

ULVIDA.—The last Friday in Ramzan.

EED-OO-L-FITR.—The conclusion of the Ramzan held with much hilarity. Mohummudans give and receive presents on this day.

EED-OO-ZOHA.—The anniversary of the sacrifice of Abraham. The Mohummudans hold that the son whom Abraham was commanded to sacrifice was Ishmael, not Isaac. Goats are sacrificed by most, but those who can afford it kill Camels. The king of Dehli proceeds in great state to an Eed-gah on this day, and sacrifices a Camel of the finest description with his own Royal hand, when Royalty becomes feeble from age, the little methods that are hit upon to aid him in his blow are amusing enough.

MOHURRUM.—Holidays held in memory of the first Mohummudan Martyrs

Hussun and Hossein, sons of Ali by Fatima, the daughter of Mohummud ; from these are descended the Syuds. Hussun was poisoned by an emissary of the usurping Caliph Yezed and Hosein was killed in battle, on the plain of Kerbulla, on the 10th of Mohurrum. Gibbon relates the story in the Decline and Fall with much pathos.

The Sheeah sect solemnize this catastrophe with much zeal, constantly chanting Murseeahs, poetical compositions, blessing the lawful leaders and cursing the usurping Caliphs. In India the Sheeahs build *Tazeeahs*, a slight frame work of bamboo covered with coloured paper and tinsel, made to represent the Mausoleum built over Hossein at Kerbulla—for nine days they wake an imaginary corpse with great splendour and then carry the *Tazeeah* in procession to a cemetery outside the Town named Kerbulla, where they bury it. The Soonees who hold that the usurpers of the Sheeahs, were legitimate Caliphs, lose their temper on hearing the curses of the Sheeah and many serious affrays have occurred in large towns where the population consists of both sects. The British Government invariably takes the precaution of sending an armed force to aid in keeping the peace where there is a large Mohummudan population,—such outbreaks are now therefore seldom heard of. The Dehli Royal family is Soonee.

INTRODUCTION.



INDIAN

MEASURES OF TIME AND CHRONOLOGY.



(From Prinsep's useful Tables.)

The natives of India use a great variety of epochs, some of which are but little understood, even by themselves, and almost all are deficient in universality and uniformity, so that the same epoch nominally will be found to vary many days or even a year in different provinces.

The solar, or more properly, the sidereal year, is that which is most in use for public business, particularly since the introduction of European power into India. This year is calculated by the Indian astronomers at 365 days, 7 hours, 12 minutes, 30 seconds, or, according to others, 36 seconds. Therefore in sixty Indian years there will be a day more than in sixty Gregorian years. The difference arises from not taking into consideration the precession of the equinoxes being equal in reality to something more than 20 minutes, though by them calculated at 23 minutes.

The luni-solar computation is not at present so common as it formerly was, although still much used in some parts of India, and common every where in the regulation of Festivals, and in domestic arrangements. But the solar and luni-solar forms may be used with most of the Indian eras, though some more particularly affect one form and some the other.

The luni-solar mode varies in different provinces, some beginning the month at full moon, others at new moon : We shall describe that beginning by the full moon, which is used in Bengal ; the other method will be easily understood when this is known. Each year begins on the day of full moon preceding the beginning of the solar year of the same date. The months are divided into halves, the first of which is entitled *budee*, or dark, being from the fullmoon to the new, and the last, *soodee* or bright, from new to full moon. These divisions are sometimes of 14 and sometimes of 15 days, and are numbered generally from 1 to 15, though the last day of the *budee* half is called 15, and that of *soodee* is called 30. By a complicated arrangement, a day is sometimes omitted, and again a day is intercalated, so that, instead of going on regularly in numerical order, these days may be reckoned 1, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10. The subject is enveloped in some obscurity, and it will be perhaps sufficient to observe the time of a lunation is divided into 30 parts, called *tiths*, and when two tiths occur in the same solar day, that day is omitted in the lunar reckoning, and restored, by intercalation at some other period. When two full moons occur in one solar month, the month also is named twice, making a year of 13 months. In the case, also, of a short solar month, in which there would be no full moon, the month would be altogether omitted. All these circumstances render the luni-solar computation a matter of much difficulty ; and to reduce it exactly to our era would require a perfect knowledge of Hindoo astronomy.

We shall begin by the eras which are generally known, and follow with those of more limited use.

The **CALİYUG.**—This era is the most ancient of India, and dated from a period 3101 years before Christ. It begins with the entrance of the sun into the Hindoo sign Aswin, which is now on the 11th April, N. S. In the year 1600 the year began on the 7th April, N. S. from which it has now advanced 4 days, and from the procession of the equinoxes, is still advancing at the rate of a day in sixty years : the number produced by subtracting 3102 from any given year of the Caliyug will be the Christian year in which the given year begins.

The era of Saliwahana may be joined here to that of the Caliyug, being identical with it as to names of months, divisions and commencement, and differing only in the date of the year, which is 3179 years, more recent than that, and therefore 77 years since our era. It is much used in the southern and western provinces of India, and papers are frequently dated in both eras. The years of this era are called Saka. The number 77 must be added to find the equivalent year of the Christian era. Both those eras are most commonly used with solar time.

The era of Vicramaditiya, which has its name from a sovereign of Malwa, may also be placed here, as it uses the same months as the two above mentioned, but it is more generally used with lunar time ; this era is much employed in the north of India, and its years are called Samvat. It began 57 years before Christ, and that number must be deducted to bring it to our era.

In Guzerat this era is used, but it begins there about the autumnal equinox.

The following are the names of the months :—of the Hindustani year.

HINDUSTANI.

Bysakh,
Jeth,
Asar,
Sawan,
Bhadon,
Koouar, }
or Asin, }

HINDUSTANI.

Katick,
Aghan,
Poos,
Magh,
Fagoon,
Chyt.

In the Sidereal year (Sunkrant,) these months all begin on the days of the entrance of the sun into a sign of the Hindoo Zodiac, and they vary from 30 to 32 days in length, though making up 365 days in the total, in common years, and 366 in leap years. The intercalation is made when and where it is required, not according to any arbitrary rule, but by continuing the length of each month, until the sun has completely passed each sign. This will bring about 26 leap years in every century. It would require long and complicated calculations to find exactly the commencement and duration of each month, but we shall not err more than a day or two by considering them to be of 30 and 31 days alternately.

The Bengalee year appears to have been once identical with the Hegira ; but the solar computation having subsequently been adopted, of which the years exceed those of the Hegira by 11 days, it has lost nearly 11 days every year, and is now about 9 years later, the year 1245 of the Hegira beginning in July, 1829, and the Bengalee year 1236 beginning 13th April of the same year.

The number 593 must be added to bring this to the Christian era. The Bengalee months are similar to those of the Hindustani, given before, differing only in dialect. They are as follow, according to the orthography of the English resident there.

Byakha,	Sravona,	Kartic,	Maugh,
Jo ⁺ +,	Bhadra,	Ugrohoyna,	Falagoon,
Ass ⁺ +,	Aussin,	Pouse,	Chotira,

The first of Bysakha is now on the 13th April, and in our leap years on the 12th April. There is, however, a difference of one day in about 60 years, as observed before, in speaking of the eras of Caliyug, &c.

The Fuslee year is pretty generally known in India, and is supposed to be derived from the Hegira. One or two eras are used in India by this name, being chiefly used in revenue accounts, its commencement alone is much attended to, the subdivisions being neglected.

The Fuslee year, as used in Bengal, begins with Aussin, in September. The year is lunar, and the full moon preceding the autumnal equinox is the first day. The date also differs from the common Fuslee, being now 1257.

It may be observed that, notwithstanding this variety of dates, the months agree pretty nearly. Thus, Poos in all the eras begins somewhat before the winter solstice, and is followed by Magh, &c.

The era of Parasurama is used in Malayala in the south of India. This era began in the year 1176 B. C. and is divided into cycles of 1000 years, and at the end of 100 years, instead of 1001 the next year was called 1. The first cycle ended 176 B.C., the second 825 A. D., and the third should have finished in 1825, in which case the present year would have been 15. But whether from inattention or otherwise, the end of the third cycle was not noticed, and they call 1005, the year which began on the 15th September, 1829. The year 177 of the second cycle began August 17th, A. D. I, but the year, like the other years of India, advancing one day in about 60 years, now begins as above stated. In our leap years the 14th of September will agree with its commencement,

A Cycle of 90 years, called *Grahaparivrithi*, is used in the southern provinces of India. The year 1840 corresponds with the 64th year of the 21st cycle. The first cycle began 24 years before our era.

To reduce it to the christian year, multiply the elapsed cycles by 90 and the odd years, then deduct 24 from the sum, and the remainder will be the year required.

The cycle of *Brihaspatee* (Jupiter) consists of 60 years, and is frequently used in connection with the era of *Vicramaditya*. There are two different accounts of this cycle. In Bengal, the cycle now passing is the 53, and the 54 years agreed with A. D. 1850. The first cycle, therefore, begins 3185 years before Christ. By the *Telinga* account, the first cycle began 3114 years before Christ.

The days of the week, as used by the Hindoos, are as follows :

Rubbeebar,	Sunday,	Brihaspoteebar,	Thursday,
Soambar,	Monday,	Shukrobar,	Friday,
Mongolbar,	Tuesday,	Sunneebar,	Saturday.
Boodbar,	Wednesday,		

The Persian, Arabic, and Hindustani names are used by Mahometans and, will be found under the era of the *Hegira*.

THE MAHOMETAN ERA OF HEGIRA

dates from the flight of Mahomed to Medina, which event took place in the night of Thursday, the 15th July, A. D. 622. The era commences on the following day, viz. the 16th of July. Many chronologists have computed this era from the 15th of July, but *Cantemir* has given example, proving that, in most ancient times the 16th was the first day of the era ; and now there can be no question that such is the practice of Mahometans. The year is purely Lunar, consisting of 12 months, each month commencing with the appearance of the new moon, without any intercalation to bring the commencement of the year to the same season. It is obvious that, by such an arrangement, every year will begin much earlier in the season than the preceding, being now in Summer, and, in the course of sixteen years, in Winter. Such a mode of reckoning, so much at variance with the order of nature, could scarcely have been in use beyond the pastoral and semibarbarous nation by whom it was adopted, without the powerful aid of fanaticism, and even that has not been able to prevent the use of other methods by learned men in their computations, and by governments in the collection of revenue. It will also be remarked that, as the Mahometans begin each month with the appearance of the new moon, a few cloudy days might retard the commencement of a month, making the preceding month longer than usual. This, in fact, is the case, and two parts of the same country will sometimes differ a day in consequence ; although the clear skies of those countries where Islamism prevails, rarely occasion much inconvenience on this head. But in chronology and history, as well as in all documents, they use months of thirty and twenty-nine days, alternately, making the year thus to consist of 354 days : eleven times in thirty years, one day is added to the last month, making 355 days in that year. Consequently, the average length of a year is taken 1354, 11-30th days, the twelfth of which is 29, 191-360th, differing from the true lunation very little more than three seconds, which will not amount to a day in less than 2260 years, a degree of exactness which could not have been attained without long continued observations.

The intercalary year of 355 days occurs on the second, fifth, seventh, tenth, thirteenth, fifteenth, eighteenth, twenty-first, twenty-fourth, twenty-sixth, and twenty-ninth years of every thirty years. Any year being given, to know whether it be intercalary or not, divide by thirty, and if either of the above numbers remain, the year will be one of 355 days.

The names of the months, as used by the Mohammedans, with the length of each, are as follow :—

Moharem... ..	30	Shaban	29
Saphar	29	Ramadan	30
Rabi' I	30	Shawall	29
Rabi' II.. ..	29	Dhu'l kadah	30
Jomadhi I... ..	30	Dhu'l hajjah	29
Jomadhi II.. ..	29	and in intercal, 30 days.	
Regeb	30		

They have weeks of seven days, named as follow :—

PERSIANS.	INDIANS.	ARABIC.
Yekshambe,	Etwar,	Yom abad.
Doshambe,	Peer or Somwar,	Yom thena.
Sishambe,	Mangul,	Yom tulta.
Charshambe,	Boodh,	Yom arba.
Panjshambe,	Jumerat,	Yom hamsa.
Juma or Adina,	Juma,	Juma.
Shambe or Hafta,	Suneecher,	Sabt.

MAHOMETAN,

The division of the day among Mahometans is chiefly subservient to the stated times of performing their devotions, and is not generally very accurate. They begin their account at sunset, reckoning twelve hours from thence to sunrise, whether the night be long or short ; from sunrise to sunset they also reckon twelve hours, and consequently a night hour is longer in the winter than an hour of the day, and in summer the hours of the day are longer than those of the night. At equinoxes alone, all the hours are of equal length, and then they coincide with those adopted by us, in commencement and duration, differing, of course, 6 hours in enumeration, so that our six o'clock is their twelve, our seven is their one, &c. At other periods of the year, also, their six o'clock coincides with our twelve, but every other hour differs more or less from ours. The time of sunrise, and, consequently, the length of the day, being known, the length of each hour will be easily found by division, and the period of any given hour determined. Thus, if the sunrise at 7 o'clock, the length of the day will be ten hours (of 60 minutes each) and that of each hour 50 minutes. One o'clock, Mahometan reckoning, will then be at 50 minutes after 7, two o'clock 40 minutes after eight, and three o'clock will be half past nine, and so on of the others. When the sun rises at five o'clock, the three first hours of the day will be completed severally at 10 minutes after six, twenty minutes after seven, and half past eight. In every case six o'clock arrives exactly at midday.

HINDOO.

The Hindoos divide the day into four watches, and the night into the same number; the day being considered to extend from sunrise to sunset. The watches are again divided into *ghurees*, which are 24 minutes each in length. As in the summer the days are longer than the nights, each day-watch will then be longer than any watch of the night, though, from the necessity of each watch comprising an exact number of *ghurees*, there will generally be the difference of 1 *ghuree* between two watches of the same day. There is much variation in this respect, and although, in the latitude of India, the difference is not so great as it would be in a country more towards the north, it is still so inconvenient that the Natives of India rarely understand their own method of dividing the day, and readily adopt the English mode when they are in the neighbourhood of one of our factories.

In order to explain the mode of subdividing the watches, we shall detail the correspondence of *ghurees* with our hours in March and September, when the days and nights are equal, and when, in consequence, more regularity may be expected than at other seasons. It must be remembered that a *ghuree* contains 24 minutes, and that 60 *ghurees* make up the 24 hours; 30 *ghurees*, therefore make up the time between sunrise and sunset, at this season—if these 30 *ghurees* were equally divided between the four watches, giving 7 *ghurees* and half to each, watch, their correspondence with our hours would be easily made.

METEOROLOGY.

A Barometer, constructed at Delhi, tube one-fifth of an inch bore, the column accurately measured, gives an average pressure 29.32 for the two first weeks of December 1848. The diurnal variation appears as follows : from 10 in the morning to 4 in the afternoon the barometer falls ; it rises till 10 at night ; falls again till 4 in the morning. In all about 500th part of the entire elevation. At the level of the sea, in lat. 45, the mean height of the barometer is 29.922. The highest pressure for the first two weeks in December, at Calcutta, for four years, was 30.1 ; the lowest pressure during the same month 29.9. The mercury is usually one fifth of an inch lower at the equator than in the lat 27 degrees N. The average pressure in the month of December, in London, is 29.69. Barometers rise and fall together, even at great distances. It falls during wind, because the lateral velocity diminishes the downward pressure—the north winds raise it, while south lower it. Great falls precede increase of temperature, and rises the contrary. When the surface of the mercury is rising it is convex, because the friction of the central parts of the fluid mercury is less than the friction of the mercury at the sides next the glass ; and, in falling, it is concave, for the same reason, i. e. the increased friction between the glass and mercury detains the ring next to it.

When the barometer at the foot of a mountain is 29.5, at 500 feet it is 29.007 ; at 1000 feet 28.523 ; at 2,000 feet 27.579 ; at 3,000 feet 26.668 ; at 4,000 feet, 25.786 ; at 5,000 feet 24.933. Or at one mile 24.7 ; two miles 19.78 ; three miles 17.32 ; four miles 14.5 ; five miles 12.15, and six miles 10.18. If the first quantity is more or less than 29.5 the same differences may be taken. At 40 miles high the *received* law of barometrical pressure would give the mercury but .01 inch. These, however, are only approximate figures, for in practice the law is not found to be so regular.

The words “fair,” “change,” “stormy,” “much rain,” &c. on the dial of the barometer are now discarded by Simms, Carey, Newman and our best philosophical instrument makers. These words are in science equal to the predictions of Almanac makers.

For a notice of the temperature of Dehli, the reader is referred to the lithographed table annexed. The mean annual temperature of the earth at the level of the sea is 50°. The thermometer at Calcutta ranges from 70° to 95°, at Madras from 70° to 91°, with often in the interior 110°. In the Eastern Archipelago the range is 88° to 91°—Socotra has the same temperature in the month of June. The Red Sea is as hot as any part of the world. Belzoni considered the tract between the first and second Cataract of the Nile to be the hottest on the Globe, owing to there being no rain. “The cold at Tabreez in Persia,” says Porter, “is so intense that persons are constantly frozen to death.”

The temperature in equal latitudes is from 4 to 8 degrees lower in the Southern hemisphere. This is supposed to arise from the extended surface of water, and from the sun passing through the southern signs in $7\frac{1}{4}$ days less than the northern. The climate of the southern hemisphere is more equable than that of the north. In May, at Cape Horn, lat. 56. equal to November in England, vegetation is flourishing.

The fall of rain at Delhi averages 23 inches yearly. In the Delhi district, for the twelve months ending October 1849, the fall was 12 inches only. At Calcutta the average is 60 inches. At Bombay in 10 years there fell 78 inches per annum; in 1832, 113 inches, and in 1824 but 34 inches. On the Mahabuleshwur Hills, there frequently falls 230 inches, as much as in Sylhet. The fall of rain on the Malabar Coast often exceeds 120 inches per annum; at Madras it is but 50. A greater quantity of rain falls on the Western than on the Eastern coast of India, and more during night than day.

After intense application during a period of twenty-eight years, with access to data gathered from the civilized world, Arago declared it beyond the intellect of man to ascertain atmospheric changes for any forthcoming twenty-four hours. When the Stationers' Company determined to discontinue the so called prophecies of Francis Moore in their Almanac, many accustomed to speak of the spread of education in England were grieved to learn that the sale of the publication diminished from 400,000 to 40,000 copies. Kirwan has endeavoured to calculate the probabilities that particular seasons were followed by others. The inference seems reasonable at a locality when the average fall of rain, for a number of years has been ascertained, that copious falls should follow uncommonly dry periods. In Calcutta the fall of rain for the four years

ending	1832	was	224.	55	inches
"	1835	"	250.	37	"
"	1840	"	215.	44	"
"	1844	"	284.	54	"

"Prognostics of the weather," says Burney, "are mingled with all kind, of superstition and quackery. The only correct prognostic is an average of two or three years, and a register of the past; since the average will arrive. Thus, we know that London averages nearly 21 inches of rain, and if 29 have fallen before Michaelmas, there is a high chance the next three months will be dry."



PHENOMENA FOR 1850,

ECLIPSES OF THE SUN.

In the year 1850 there will be only two Eclipses, both of the sun,

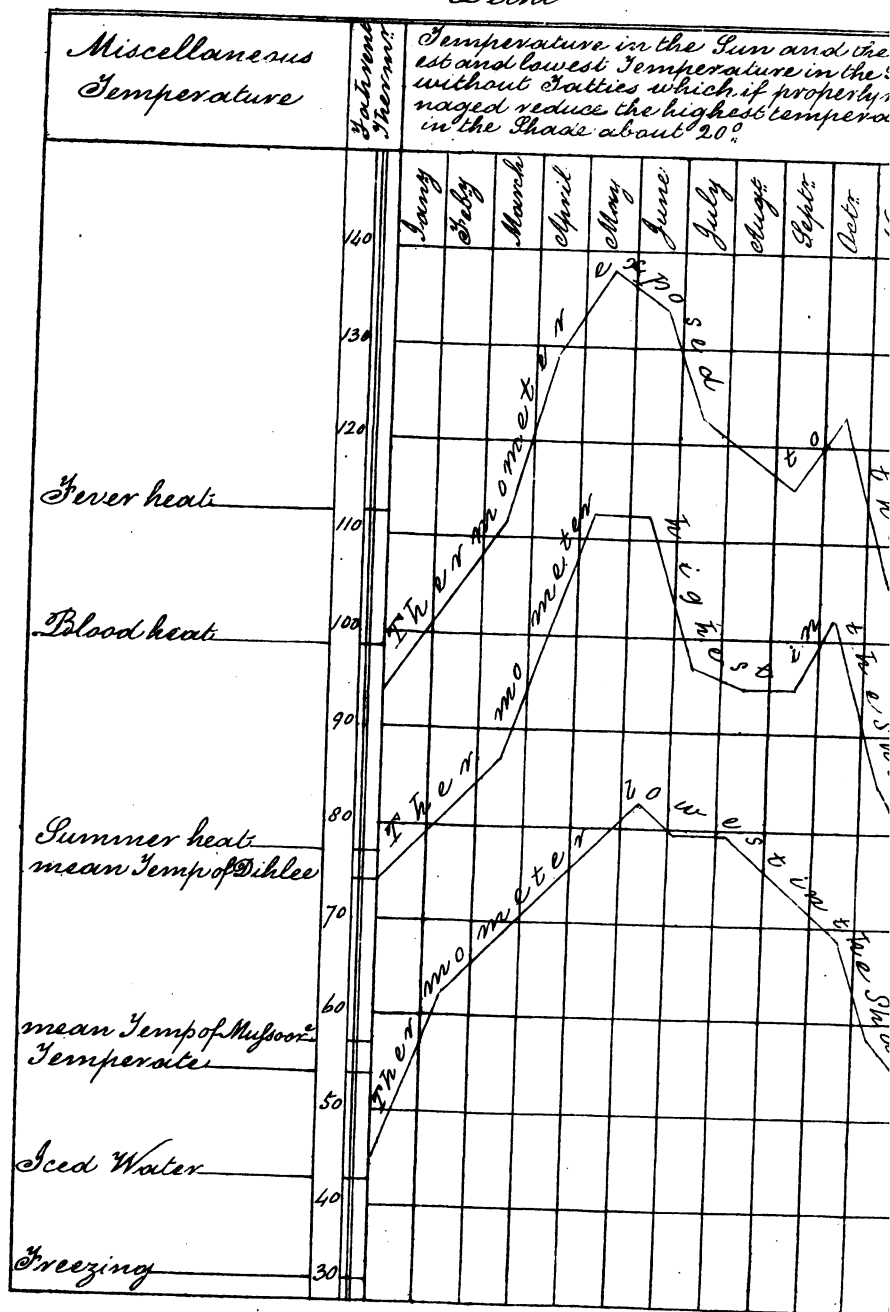
1.—*An Annular Eclipse of the SUN, Feb. 12th 1850, visible on the Indian Ocean.*

Begins Feb. 12 at 8h. 34 minutes Mean Time at Delhi.

The Northern limit of this Eclipse or the line traversed by the Northern edge of the Penumbra in Longitude E. 83° 37, is Lat. N. 26° 32, not visible at Delhi,

2.—*A Total Eclipse of the SUN, August 7th, visible on the Pacific Ocean.*

Thermometrical Lines applicable to the climate of Delhi



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An Almanac for the year 1850
"Whereby the day of the week on which any day
of the year will fall, may be seen at a glance"

	<i>Sunday</i>	<i>Monday</i>	<i>Tuesday</i>	<i>Wednesday</i>	<i>Thursday</i>	<i>Friday</i>	<i>Saturday</i>		<i>Sunday</i>	<i>Monday</i>	<i>Tuesday</i>	<i>Wednesday</i>	<i>Thursday</i>	<i>Friday</i>	<i>Saturday</i>
<i>January</i>	"	"	1	2	3	4	5	<i>July</i>	"	1	2	3	4	5	6
c 5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	c 2	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
• 13	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	• 9	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
▷ 21	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	▷ 16	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
○ 28	27	28	29	30	31	"	"	○ 24	28	29	30	31	"	"	"
<i>February</i>	"	"	"	"	"	1	2	<i>August</i>	"	"	"	"	1	2	3
c 4	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	c 1	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
• 12	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	• 7	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
▷ 20	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	▷ 14	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
○ 26	24	25	26	27	28	"	"	○ 22	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
<i>March</i>	"	"	"	"	"	1	2	c 30	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
c 6	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	<i>September</i>	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
• 14	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	• 6	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
▷ 21	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	▷ 13	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
○ 28	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	○ 21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	31	"	"	"	"	"	"	c 28	29	30	"	"	"	"	"
<i>April</i>	"	1	2	3	4	5	6	<i>October</i>	"	"	1	2	3	4	5
c 4	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	• 5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
• 12	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	▷ 13	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
▷ 19	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	○ 21	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
○ 26	28	29	30	"	"	"	"	c 28	27	28	29	30	31	"	"
<i>May</i>	"	"	"	1	2	3	4	<i>November</i>	"	"	"	"	"	1	2
c 4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	• 4	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
• 11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	▷ 11	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
▷ 18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	○ 19	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
○ 26	26	27	28	29	30	31	"	c 26	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
<i>June</i>	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	<i>December</i>	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
c 3	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	• 3	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
• 10	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	▷ 11	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
▷ 16	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	○ 19	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
○ 24	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	c 25	29	30	31	"	"	"	"
	30	"	"	"	"	"	"								

JANUARY, 1850.

(LAST QUARTER,	5d.	1h.	45.9m.	P.M.
● NEW MOON,	13d.	4h.	28.2m.	„
) FIRST QUARTER,	21d.	2h.	48.7m.	„
○ FULL MOON,	28d.	6h.	0.2m.	A.M.
(APOGEE,	12d.	1h.		P.M.
(PERIGEE,	27d.	9h.		A.M.

<i>Hindoo</i>		<i>Eng- lish.</i>
MONTH.	DIVISION OF MONTH.	REMARKABLE DAYS, HOLIDAYS, &c.
	DAYS OF MOON.	
	DAYS OF MONTH.	
	DAYS OF WEEK.	
Magh 1906 Sunbut.	3	1 Tues.
	4	2 Wed.
	5	3 Thur.
	6	4 Fri.
	7	5 Sat.
	8	6 Sun.
	10	7 Mon.
	11	8 Tues.
	11	9 Wed.
	12	10 Thur.
	13	11 Fri.
	14	12 Sat.
	15	13 Sun.
	1	14 Mon.
	2	15 Tues.
Falgon.	3	16 Wed.
	4	17 Thur.
	5	18 Fri.
	6	19 Sat.
	7	20 Sun.
	8	21 Mon.
	9	22 Tues.
	10	23 Wed.
	11	24 Thur.
	12	25 Fri.
	13	26 Sat.
	14	27 Sun.
	1	28 Mon.
	2	29 Tues.
	3	30 Wed.
	4	31 Thur.
Budee or Waxing Moon.		New Year's Day † Battle of Korygaum, 1818. Calcutta retaken 1757. Gunesh Chout. †
Budee or Waning Moon.		Onore taken 1783. Kabul evacuated 1842.
Sodee or Waxing Moon.		Cape of Good Hope captured 1806.
Budee.		Sunkrant Mukur † Teerut Ashnan † Wuzeer Alee's Insurrection at Benares 1799.
		St. Helena granted to the East India Company.
		Sripunchumee †. Bhurtpoor taken 1826. Burmese defeated at Mellon 1826, Aden seized 1839. Uchula Suptemee † Louis XVI of France guillotined.
		Parliament ordered several of the Directors of the South Sea Shah Alum defeated at Patna, 1761. Compy. into custody, 1721, and confiscated their estates for the benefit of the sufferers by their speculations
		Ratuntee, Pryag Ashnan. Aliwal, 1846.
		Mutiny at Vellore, 1807.

† All Holidays marked thus are recognised by the Courts and Govt. Offices

FEBRUARY, 1850.

☾	LAST QUARTER,	4d. 6h. 26.9m. A.M.
●	NEW MOON,	12d. 11h. 37.8m. „
☾	FIRST QUARTER,	20d. 1h. 20.7m. „
☉	FULL MOON,	26d. 5h. 9.3m. P.M.
☾	APOGEE,	8d. 8h. P.M.
☾	PERIGEE,	24d. 4h. „

<i>Hindoo</i>		<i>Eng- lish.</i>	REMARKABLE DAYS, HOLIDAYS, &c,
MONTH.	DIVISION OF MONTH.	DAYS OF MOON. DAYS OF MONTH. DAYS OF WEEK.	
Falgun 1906 Sumbut.	Budee or Waning Moon.	5 1 Fri.	Pheasant Shooting ends, Order of St. Patrick instituted, 1783, Battle of Plassy, 1757
		6 2 Sat.	
		7 3 Sun.	
		8 4 Mon.	
		9 5 Tues.	
	Sooder or Waxing Moon.	10 6 Wed.	Samuel Butler born, 1612. Adjyghurh in Bundelcund stormed. Marriage of Queen Victoria 1840,—Sobraon 1846, Sheorah †, Sattara taken 1818,
		11 7 Thur.	
		12 8 Fri.	
		13 9 Sat.	
		14 10 Sun.	
	Budee.	15 11 Mon.	St. Valentine's Day. Eng. Opera house burnt 1830, Meeanee, 1843. Martin Luther died 1546.
		16 12 Tues.	
		17 13 Wed.	
		18 14 Thur.	
		19 15 Fri.	
Chait	Budee.	20 16 Sat.	Holee commences. Lord Lake died 1808. Hatrur taken, 1817. Peace concluded with the Burmese 1826.
		21 17 Sun.	
		22 18 Mon.	
		23 19 Tues.	
		24 20 Wed.	Holee or Dole yatra †—Battle of Orthes 1814, Nepalese defeated 1816.
		25 21 Thur.	
		26 22 Fri.	
		27 23 Sat.	
		28 24 Sun.	

MARCH, 1850.

(	LAST QUARTER,.....	6d.	1h.	14m.	A.M.
●	NEW MOON,	14d.	4h.	26m.	„
)	FIRST QUARTER,.....	21d.	9h.	6.8m.	„
○	FULL MOON,.....	28d.	4h.	35.1m.	„
(	APOGEE,	8d.	1h.		P.M.
(	PERIGEE,	24d.	8h.		A.M.

Hindoo		Eng- lish			
MONTH.	DIVISION OF MONTH.	DAYS OF MONTH.	DAYS OF WEEK.		
Cheyt 1906 Sunbut.	Budee or Waning Moon.	3	1 Fri.		
		4	2 Sat.		
		5	3 Sun.		
		6	4 Mon.		
		7	5 Tues.		
		8	6 Wed.		
		9	7 Thur.		
		10	8 Fri.		
		11	9 Sat.		
		12	10 Sun.		
		13	11 Mon.		
		14	12 Tues.		
		15	13 Wed.		
		Cheyt 1907 Sumbut.	Soodee or Waning Moon.	14	14 Thur.
				15	15 Fri.
16	16 Sat.				
17	17 Sun.				
18	18 Mon.				
19	19 Tues.				
20	20 Wed.				
21	21 Thur.				
22	22 Fri.				
23	23 Sat.				
24	24 Sun.				
25	25 Mon.				
26	26 Tues.				
27	27 Wed.				
Bysakh.	Budee.			28	28 Thur.
		29	29 Fri.		
		30	30 Sat.		
		31	31 Sun.		

REMARKABLE DAYS, HOLIDAYS, &c.

Bustard Shooting ends.
Battle of Barossa 1811.

Snipe and Teal leave.—Seetula Suptemee.†
Dr. Samuel Parr died 1825.

Bernadotte died 1844.
Nadir Shah entered Dehli 1739.

Chelsea Hospital founded 1682.

Admiral Byng shot, 1757.—Nuoratra.†

St. Patrick's Day.

Sir Isaac Newton died 1727.
Cranmer, Archbishop of Canterbury burnt for heresy, 1556.
Bangalore taken, 1791.
Ramnuomee†—Wm. Fraser assassinated at Dehli 1835.

Bombs first used in Guelderland 1580.

Peace of Amiens signed in France 1801.
Sir Robert Abercrombie killed 1801.
Capitulation of Paris 1814.
Fall of Aseergurh 1819. Bolan pass entered by the Anglo Indian Army 1839.
Easter Sunday ; Wild fowl shooting ends.

APRIL, 1850.

☾ LAST QUARTER,	4d.	8h.	52.9m.	P.M.
● NEW MOON,	12d.	5h.	55.6m.	„
☽ FIRST QUARTER,	19d.	3h.	15.8m.	„
☉ FULL MOON,	26d.	4h.	29.2m.	„
☾ APOGEE,	5d.	9h.		A.M.
☾ PERIGEE,	18d.	5h.		P.M.

Hindoo English

MONTH.		DIVISION OF MONTH.		DAYS OF MOON.		DAYS OF MONTH.		DAYS OF WEEK.		REMARKABLE DAYS, HOLIDAYS, &c.
Bysakh 1907 Sumbut.		Budee or Waxing Moon.		Budee or Waning Moon.						
Bysakh. 2d	Budee.					5	1	Mon.		Expedition of Sipahsee Force to Egypt under Gen. Baird Supreme Court establd. in Calcutta, 1794. [1801 General Goddard dispersed the Mahrattas, 1780. Lalande, the Astronomer died at Paris aged 70—1807. British Museum founded 1753. Lord Bacon died 1483. Defeat of Akber Khan, at Jelalabad by the illustrious [Garrison, 1842. Baroonee. Admiral Rodney defeated the French Fleet 1782. Roman Catholic Bill signed 1829. Ukhee Teej.—Calcutta insurrection 1836. Order of merit established in the army 1837. Lord Byron died 1824; American war commenced at Lexington 1775. Shakespear in England and Cervantes in Spain, died 1616. Tasso died at Rome 1595,—Promote taken 1825. Almorah taken 1815. General Mathews Surrendered to Tippoo Sahib 1783.
						6	2	Tues.		
						7	3	Wed.		
						7	4	Thur.		
						8	5	Fri.		
						9	6	Sat.		
						10	7	Sun.		
						11	8	Mon.		
						12	9	Tues.		
						13	10	Wed.		
						15	11	Thur.		
						1	12	Fri.		
						2	13	Sat.		
						3	14	Sun.		
						4	15	Mon.		
						5	16	Tues.		
						6	17	Wed.		
						8	18	Thur.		
						9	19	Fri.		
						10	20	Sat.		
						11	21	Sun.		
						12	22	Mon.		
						13	23	Tues.		
						14	24	Wed.		
						15	25	Thur.		
						1	26	Fri.		
						2	27	Sat.		
						3	28	Sun.		
						4	29	Mon.		
						5	30	Tues.		

MAY, 1850.

(LAST QUARTER,.....	4d.	3h.	54.4m.	P.M.
● NEW MOON,	12d.	5h.	7.8m.	A.M.
) FIRST QUARTER,.....	18d.	9h.	1.2m.	P.M.
○ FULL MOON,.....	25d.	5h.	16.6m.	A.M.
(APOGEE,.....	3d.	5h.		A.M.
(PERIGEE,.....	15d.	1h.		A.M.
(APOGEE,.....	30d.	10h.		P.M.

<i>Hindoo</i>		<i>Eng- lish</i>	
MONTH.	DIVISION OF MONTH.	DAYS OF MOON.	DAYS OF MONTH.
2d Bysakh 1907 Sumbut.	Budee or Waning Moon.	DAYS OF WEEK.	REMARKABLE DAYS, HOLIDAYS, &C.
		5 1 Wed.	Jamaica discovered 1494. Napoleon Buonaparte arrived at Elba, 1814. Battle of Tippoo killed 1799, Seringapatam taken, [Pajna, 1764, Buonaparte died at St. Helena, 1821.
		6 2 Thur.	
		7 3 Fri.	
		8 4 Sat.	
		9 5 Sun.	
		10 6 Mon.	Occupation of Dehli by Sultan Baber, 1526, Rangoon taken 1824.
		11 7 Tue.	
		12 8 Wed.	
		13 9 Thur.	
		14 10 Fri.	
		15 11 Sat.	Cession of the city of Surat, &c., 1800,
		1 12 Sun.	
		2 13 Mon.	
		3 14 Tue.	
		4 15 Wed.	
		5 16 Thur.	Columbus died 1506. Treaty of peace with the Mahrattas, 1782.
		6 17 Fri.	
		7 18 Sat.	
		8 19 Sun.	
		9 20 Mon.	
		10 21 Tue.	Experimental expedition dispatched by British Govt. to try the practicability of steam to India via the Euphrates, accident to one Steam Boat, 21 persons lost 1836. Her Majesty born, 1819. Canton taken and ransomed 1841. Pas Helena b. 1846,
		12 22 Wed.	
		13 23 Thur.	
		14 24 Fri.	
		15 25 Sat.	
		1 26 Sun.	Freemasons Hall consecrated 1776. Warren Hastings impeached 1776.
		1 27 Mon.	
		2 28 Tue.	
		3 29 Wed.	
		4 30 Thur.	
Jeyt.	Budee.	5 31 Fri.	

JUNE, 1850.

(LAST QUARTER,.....	3d.	8h.	56.4m.	A.M.
● NEW MOON,.....	10d.	0h.	28.4m.	P.M.
) FIRST QUARTER,.....	17d.	3h.	31.4m.	A.M.
○ FULL MOON,.....	24d.	7h.	19.0m.	P.M.
(PERIGEE,.....	12d.	0h.		
(APOGEE,.....	27d.	5h.		

<i>Hindoo</i>		<i>Eng-lish</i>	REMARKABLE DAYS, HOLIDAYS, &c.
MONTH.	DIVISION OF MONTH.	DAYS OF MONTH.	
Jeyt 1907 Sumbut.	Budee or Waning Moon.	6 1 Sat.	Thames Angling begins.
		7 2 Sun.	
		8 3 Mon.	
		9 4 Tue.	Blake murdered at Jeypore, 1835.
		10 5 Wed.	
		11 6 Thur.	
		12 7 Fri.	Somvati Amawus.†
		13 8 Sat.	
		14 9 Sun.	
		15 10 Mon.	Maligaum surrendered 1818. Battle at Cuddalore 1783.
		1 11 Tue.	
		2 12 Wed.	
	Sodee or Waxing Moon.	3 13 Thur.	Bishop Heber died 1826.
		5 14 Fri.	
		6 15 Sat.	
		7 16 Sun.	Lord W. Bentinck died 1839.
		8 17 Mon.	
		9 18 Tue.	
		10 19 Wed.	Battle of Waterloo.
		11 20 Thur.	
		12 21 Fri.	
Assarh.	Budee.	13 22 Sat.	Trial of Queen Caroline in the House of Peers 1820. Dusera.†
		14 23 Sun.	
		15 24 Mon.	
		1 25 Tue.	123 Persons perished in the Black Hole, Calcutta, 1756, [Nirjilla.†
		2 26 Wed.	
		3 27 Thur.	
		4 28 Fri.	Lally defeated at Wandewash, 1757.
		5 29 Sat.	
		6 30 Sun.	
			Battle of Plassey 1757.
			Runjeet Singh died 1839.

JULY, 1850.

(LAST QUARTER,	2d.	11h.	6.6m.	P.M.]
● NEW MOON,	9d.	7h.	36m.	,,
) FIRST QUARTER,	16d.	11h.	50.1m.	A.M.
○ FULL MOON,	24d.	10h.	32.6m.	,,
☾ PERIGEE,	10d.	8h.		A.M.
☾ APOGEE,	24d.	3h.		P.M.

Hindoo		Eng- lish	REMARKABLE DAYS, HOLIDAYS, &c.
MONTH.	DIVISION OF MONTH.	DAYS OF WEEK.	
Asarh 1907 Sumbut.	Budee or Waning Moon.	1 Mon.	Agra and U. S. Bank Established 1833. Capture of Chusan 1840. Allies entered Paris 1815. Natives of India admitted as Jurors. Vellore Mutiny 1806. Ruth Jatra†. Ramzan commences. E. I. Company's Charter renewed 1813, England and Scotland United 1706. Capture of Ghuznee 1839. Beas Pooja †. Manilla taken 1762. French Revolution 1830. Spanish Armada destroyed 1588. Upper Assam annexed to Bengal Presidency 1839.
		2 Tues.	
		3 Wed.	
		4 Thur.	
		5 Fri.	
		6 Sat.	
		7 Sun.	
		8 Mon.	
		9 Tues.	
		10 Wed.	
		11 Thur.	
		12 Fri.	
		13 Sat.	
		14 Sun.	
		15 Mon.	
Srawun.	Sodee or Waxing Moon.	16 Tues.	
		17 Wed.	
		18 Thur.	
		19 Fri.	
		20 Sat.	
		21 Sun.	
		22 Mon.	
		23 Tues.	
		24 Wed.	
		25 Thur.	
		26 Fri.	
		27 Sat.	
		28 Sun.	
		29 Mon.	
		30 Tues.	
		31 Wed.	

AUGUST 1850.

☾ LAST QUARTER,	1d.	10h.	25. 5m.	A.M.
● NEW MOON,	8d.	2h.	42. 3m.	A.M.
☾ FIRST QUARTER,.....	14d.	10h.	55. 2m.	P.M.
○ FULL MOON,,.	22d.	2h.	20. 5m.	A.M.
☾ LAST QUARTER,	30d.	7h.	26. 4m.	P.M.
☾ PERIGEE,	7d.	6h.		P.M.
☾ APOGEE,.... .	20d.	8h.		P.M.

Hindoo		Eng-lish		REMARKABLE DAYS, HOLIDAYS, &c.		
MONTH.	DIVISION OF MONTH.	Budee.	DAYS OF MOON.	DAYS OF MONTH.	DAYS OF WEEK.	
Srawun 1907 Sumbut.	Budee.		8	1	Thur.	Gwalior taken by Capt. Popham, 1780. British troops landed in Java, 1811.
			9	2	Fri.	
			10	3	Sat.	
			11	4	Sun.	
			12	5	Mon.	
			13	6	Tues.	
			15	7	Wed.	
	Sooder or Waxing Moon.		1	8	Thur.	Cabul taken 1839.
			2	9	Fri.	
			3	10	Sat.	
			4	11	Sun.	
			5	12	Mon.	
			6	13	Tues.	
			7	14	Wed.	
			8	15	Thur.	
Bhadon.	Budee.		9	16	Fri.	The City of Ahmednuggur surrendered 1803. Nag Punchumee † Shah Alum granted Dewanee of Bengal &c. to E. I. [Compy. 1765. Buonaparte born 1769.
			10	17	Sat.	
			11	18	Sun.	
			12	19	Mon.	
			13	20	Tues.	
			14	21	Wed.	
			15	22	Thur.	
			1	23	Fri.	Charter Renewed in 1853 of E. I. Company till 1854. Revolt at Benares 1781. Wallace beheaded 1305.-Saloono or Ruksha Bundun † Gibraltar taken 1704. Col. Murray takes Indore, 1804. P. Albert born 1819. Amoy taken 1841. Peace with China, 1842. Slavery Abolition Act passed 1833.
			2	24	Sat.	
			3	25	Sun.	
			4	26	Mon.	
			5	27	Tues.	
			6	28	Wed.	
			7	29	Thur.	
			8	30	Fri.	
			9	31	Sat.	Destruction of Jerusalem 70. Junum Ushtumee † Major Clibborn defeated at the pass of Nufoosk 1840.

SEPTEMBER, 1850.

● NEW MOON,.....	6d. 10h. 37.1m. A.M.
) FIRST QUARTER,.....	13d. 1h. 29.9m. P.M.
○ FULL MOON,.....	21d. 5h. 49.2m. „
(LAST QUARTER,.....	29d. 3h. 1.7m. A.M.
(PERIGEE,.....	5d. 3h. „
(APOGEE,.....	17d. 6h. „

Hindoo

**Ang-
lish**

MONTH.	DIVISION OF MONTH.		DAYS OF MONTH.	DAYS OF MONTH.	DAYS OF WEEK.
	Budee.	Budee.			
Bhadon 1907 Sumbut.	Soodee or Waxing Moon.		10	1	Sun.
			11	2	Mon.
			12	3	Tues.
			13	4	Wed.
			14	5	Thur.
			15	6	Fri.
			1	7	Sat.
			2	8	Sun.
			4	9	Mon.
			5	10	Tues.
			6	11	Wed.
			7	12	Thur.
			8	13	Fri.
			9	14	Sat.
			9	15	Sun.
Koar 1907.	Budee.		10	16	Mon.
			11	17	Tues.
			12	18	Wed.
			13	19	Thur.
			14	20	Fri.
			15	21	Sat.
			1	22	Sun.
			2	23	Mon.
			3	24	Tues.
			4	25	Wed.
			5	26	Thur.
			6	27	Fri.
			7	28	Sat.
			8	29	Sun.
			9	30	Mon.

REMARKABLE DAYS, HOLIDAYS, &c,

Allygurh, stormed 1805.
Rajah of Satara deposed 1839.

Baillie defeated by Hyder Ali, 1780.

Battle of Dehli 1803.

First European Factory established in India 1500.

Freedom of the Press in India, 1835.

Re-occupation of Cabul, 1842,

Dhoondia defeated and killed 1800.

Anunt Chuodus.†

Cabul Prisoners released and arrived in General Pollock's
[Camp, 1842.

Battle of Assaye, 1803,

Hyder Ali deposed, 1781.

OCTOBER, 1850.

● NEW MOON,	5d.	8h.	4.7m.	P.M.
☾ FIRST QUARTER,	13d.	7h.	38.6m.	A.M.
○ FULL MOON,	21d.	8h.	19.8m.	„
☾ LAST QUARTER,	28d.	10h.	8.2m.	„
☾ PERIGEE,	3d.	4h.		„
☾ APOGEE,	15d.	11h.		„
☾ PERIGEE,	29d.	9h.		P.M.

Hindoo English.

MONTH.	DIVISION OF MONTH.	Budee.	Soodie or Waxing Moon.	DAYS OF MOON.	DAYS OF MONTH.	DAYS OF WEEK.	REMARKABLE DAYS, HOLIDAYS, &c.
Koar 1907 Sumbut.				10	1	Tues.	<p>Lally took Arcot, 1756.</p> <p>Amawus Kunagut,†—Massacre of the English at Patna by [Sumroo, 1763.</p> <p>Nuwab Shumsoodeen hanged at Dehli, 1835.</p> <p>Chinghae in China captured 1841.</p> <p>Ningpo taken 1841.</p> <p>Dusehra†</p> <p>Agra taken, 1803.</p> <p>Capture of Kurnool.</p> <p>Trafalgar, 1805.</p> <p>Battle of Buxar, 1764.</p> <p>Storming of the pass of Jugdulluk, Sir R. Sale, 1841.</p> <p>Battle of Laswarree, 1803.</p>
				12	2	Wed.	
				13	3	Thur.	
				14	4	Fri.	
				15	5	Sat.	
				1	6	Sun.	
				2	7	Mon.	
				3	8	Tues.	
				4	9	Wed.	
				5	10	Thur.	
				6	11	Fri.	
				7	12	Sat.	
				8	13	Sun.	
				9	14	Mon.	
				10	15	Tues.	
Kartik 1907.		Budee.		11	16	Wed.	
				12	17	Thur.	
				13	18	Fri.	
				13	19	Sat.	
				14	20	Sun.	
				15	21	Mon.	
				1	22	Tues.	
				2	23	Wed.	
				3	24	Thur.	
				5	25	Fri.	
				6	26	Sat.	
				7	27	Sun.	
				8	28	Mon.	
				9	29	Tues.	
				10	30	Wed.	
				11	31	Thur.	

NOVEMBER, 1850.

●	NEW MOON,	4d.	7h.	48.9m.	A.M.
☾	FIRST QUARTER,	12d.	4h.	23.8m.	„
○	FULL MOON,	19d.	9h.	43.6m.	P.M.
☾	LAST QUARTER,	26d.	11h.	41.2m.	„
☾	APOGEE,	11d.	7h.		„
☾	PERIGEE,	23d.	8h.		„

<i>Hindoo</i>		<i>Eng- lish</i>	
MONTH.	DIVISION OF MONTH.	REMARKABLE DAYS, HOLIDAYS, &c.	
		DAYS OF MONTH.	DAYS OF WEEK.
Kartik 1907 Sumbut.	Budee.	12 1	Fri.
		13 2	Sat.
		14 3	Sun.
		15 4	Mon.
		1 5	Tues.
	Sooder or Waxing Moon.	2 6	Wed.
		3 7	Thur.
		4 8	Fri.
		5 9	Sat.
		6 10	Sun.
		7 11	Mon.
		8 12	Tues.
		9 13	Wed.
		10 14	Thur.
		11 15	Fri.
		12 16	Sat.
		13 17	Sun.
		14 18	Mon.
Ughun 1907.	Budee or Waning Moon.	15 19	Tues.
		1 20	Wed.
		2 21	Thur.
		3 22	Fri.
		4 23	Sat.
		5 24	Sun.
		6 25	Mon.
		7 26	Tues.
		9 27	Wed.
		10 28	Thur.
		11 29	Fri.
		12 30	Sat.

First public Loan opened in Calcutta at 8 per cent Interest, Insurrection at Kabul, 1841. [1799.
Deewalee.†
Somvatee Amawus.†

Conquest of Patna 1763.

Battle of Deeg 1804.—Jellalabad occupied by Sir R. Sale, Khelat taken by storm, 1839. [1841.

Holkar surprised at Furukabad, 1804.

Gunga Ashnan.†

Lord Clive died, 1774.

Sir W. McNaghten murdered at Kabul, 1841.

Battle of Seetabuldee, 1817.
Sikhs march from Lahore, 1805.

General Gillespie, killed at Kalinger, 1814.

DECEMBER, 1850.

●	NEW MOON,	3d.	10h.	24.8m.	A.M.
☾	FIRST QUARTER,	12d.	1h.	45.5m,	„
○	FULL MOON,	19d.	10h,	11.7m.	„
☾	LAST QUARTER,	26d.	2h,	32.6m,	„
☾	APOGEE,	9d.	4h,		P.M.
☾	PERIGEE,	21d.	11h,		A.M.

Hindoo		English		REMARKABLE DAYS, HOLIDAYS, &c,
MONTH.	DIVISION OF MONTH.	DAYS OF MONTH.	DAYS OF WEEK.	
Ughun 1907 Sumbut.	Budee.	13 1	Sun.	Treaty of peace with the Rajah of Nepal, 1815, Suttee abolished, 1829. Lord Lake crossed the Sutlej at Loodiana, The first Steam Vessel arrived, 1825. Sikhs crossed the Sutlej at Nugur Ghat, 1846, Battle of Moodkee, 1846, Battle of Mahedpoor, 1817. Battle of Ferozshuher, 1846, Deeg taken, 1804. Christmas-day.—Shah Alum entered Dehli, 1771. Maharajpoor and Puniar, 1843.
	Soodde or Waxing Moon.	14 2	Mon.	
		15 3	Tues.	
		1 4	Wed.	
		2 5	Thur.	
		3 6	Fri.	
		4 7	Sat.	
		5 8	Sun.	
		6 9	Mon.	
		6 10	Tues.	
		7 11	Wed.	
		8 12	Thur.	
		9 13	Fri.	
		10 14	Sat.	
		11 15	Sun.	
12 16	Mon.			
Poos, 1847.	Budee or Waning Moon.	13 17	Tues.	
	Budee or Waxing Moon.	14 18	Wed.	
		15 19	Thur.	
		1 20	Fri.	
		2 21	Sat.	
		4 22	Sun.	
		5 23	Mon.	
		6 24	Tues.	
		7 25	Wed.	
		8 26	Thur.	
		9 27	Fri.	
		10 28	Sat.	
		11 29	Sun.	
		12 30	Mon.	
		13 31	Tues.	

TABLE OF THE SUN'S RISING AND SETTING.

At True or Apparent time at Delhi.

Months.		Rises.	Sets.	Clock.	Months.		Rises.	Sets.	Clock.
January.		H. M.	H. M.	MINUT.	July.		H. M.	H. M.	MINUT.
	1	6 50	5 10	4 fast		1	5 6	6 54	3 fast
	7	6 48	5 12	7 "		7	5 7	6 53	4 "
	15	6 45	5 15	10 "		15	5 9	6 41	6 "
	22	6 43	5 17	12 "		22	5 14	6 46	6 "
February.					August.				
	1	6 36	5 24	14 "		1	5 18	6 42	6 "
	7	6 31	5 29	15 "		7	5 23	6 37	5 "
	15	6 26	5 34	14 "		15	5 28	6 32	4 "
	22	6 20	5 40	14 "		22	5 32	6 28	2 "
March.					September.				
	1	6 15	5 45	13 "		1	5 41	6 19	0 "
	7	6 9	5 51	11 "		7	5 45	6 15	2 slow
	15	6 3	5 57	9 "		15	5 52	6 8	5 "
	22	5 56	6 4	7 "		22	5 58	6 2	7 "
April.					October.				
	1	5 48	6 12	4 "		1	6 5	5 55	10 "
	7	5 43	6 17	2 "		7	6 11	5 49	12 "
	15	5 37	6 23	0 "		15	6 18	5 42	14 "
	22	5 32	6 28	2 slow		22	6 22	5 38	15 "
May.					November.				
	1	5 25	6 35	3 "		1	6 29	5 31	16 "
	7	5 21	6 39	4 "		7	6 33	5 27	16 "
	15	5 16	6 44	4 "		15	6 40	5 20	15 "
	22	5 14	6 46	4 "		22	6 43	5 17	14 "
June.					December.				
	1	5 9	6 51	3 "		1	6 48	5 12	11 "
	7	5 7	6 53	2 "		7	6 50	5 10	8 "
	15	5 6	6 54	0 "		15	6 50	5 10	5 "
	22	5 5	6 55	2 fas		22	6 50	5 10	1 "

Observe that a well regulated Clock or Watch shews mean time, and will be faster or slower than true time as shewn by the Sun, at Sunrise or Sunset, or the time as shewn by a Sundial as stated in the above table.

OVERLAND MAILS.

Calcutta Steamers with Marseilles and Southampton Mails leave on the 8th of every Month, except in May, June and July, when they leave on the 3d of the Month.

Bombay Steamers with Marseilles Mail only, leave on the 3d of every Month, except May, June and July, when they leave on the 20th of these Months and in August usually on the 27th.

Bombay Steamers with Mails for Southampton and Marseilles leave on the 17th of every Month, except in May, June, July and August, in which Months a Mail is seldom forwarded to meet the Calcutta Steamer at Aden.

The Dak from Delhi reaches Bombay, generally in eight days in the dry weather, and during the rains in ten days.

SIGNS OF THE ZODIAC.

<i>Northern Signs.</i>			S. D. D.	<i>Southern Signs.</i>			S. D. D.
1st	♈	Aries.....	(0 ×) 0	7th	♎	Libra.....	(6 ×) 180
2d	♉	Taurus.....	1 30	8th	♏	Scorpio.....	7 210
3d	♊	Gemini.....	2 60	9th	♐	Sagittarius.....	8 240
4th	♋	Cancer.....	3 90	10th	♑	Capricornus.....	9 270
5th	♌	Leo.....	4 120	11th	♒	Aquarius.....	10 300
6th	♍	Virgo.....	4 150	12th	♓	Pisces.....	11 330

THE PLANETS AND THEIR RELATIONS.

☉ The Sun.	♂ Mars.	♂ Ceres.
☾ The Moon.	♃ Jupiter.	♀ Pallas.
☿ Mercury.	♄ Saturn.	♅ Juno.
♀ Venus.	♁ The Georgian, or Uranus.	♆ Vesta.
♁ The Earth.		

♊ The Moon's or any other Planet's Ascending Node.

♋ The Descending Node.

♌ Conjunction, or Planets situated in the same Longitude.

♍ Quadrature, or Planets situated in Longitude differing 3 Signs from each other.

♎ Opposition or Planets situated in opposite Longitude, or differing 6 Signs from each other.

TABLE OF DAILY WAGES.

At the rate of 8 annas per mensem ; to 10 Rupees.

DAYS.	3 Annas. 1 Rupee.			1 R. 8 A. 2 Rupees.			3 Rupees.			4 Rupees.			5 Rupees.			6 Rupees.			7 Rupees.			8 Rupees.			9 Rupees.			10 Rs.			DAYS.		
	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.						
1	0	0	3	0	0	6	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	2	8	0	3	2	0	3	8	0	4	9	0	5	4	1		
2	0	0	6	0	1	1	0	1	7	0	2	0	3	2	0	4	3	0	5	4	0	6	4	0	7	5	0	8	9	7	0		
3	0	0	10	0	1	7	0	2	5	0	3	2	0	4	3	0	6	0	8	0	9	7	0	11	2	0	12	9	0	14	4		
4	0	1	1	0	2	2	0	3	2	0	4	3	0	6	0	8	0	10	8	0	12	9	0	14	11	1	1	1	1	3	2		
5	0	1	4	0	2	8	0	4	0	5	4	0	8	0	10	8	0	13	4	1	0	9	1	2	8	1	1	5	4	1	10	8	
6	0	1	7	0	3	2	0	5	4	0	6	4	0	9	7	0	12	9	1	0	1	3	2	1	6	4	1	9	7	1	12	9	
7	0	1	10	0	3	9	0	5	7	0	7	5	0	11	2	0	14	11	1	2	8	1	1	10	1	1	13	10	2	1	7	2	
8	0	2	2	0	4	3	0	6	5	0	8	6	0	12	9	1	1	3	4	1	9	7	1	13	10	2	2	1	2	6	4	2	
9	0	2	5	0	4	3	0	7	2	0	9	7	0	14	4	1	3	2	1	8	0	1	12	9	2	2	6	4	2	11	2	3	0
10	0	2	8	0	5	4	0	8	6	0	10	8	1	0	0	1	5	4	1	10	8	2	0	2	5	4	2	10	8	3	0	0	3
11	0	2	11	0	5	10	0	8	10	0	11	8	1	1	7	1	7	5	1	13	4	2	3	2	2	9	0	14	11	3	4	9	3
12	0	3	2	0	6	5	0	9	7	0	12	9	1	3	2	1	9	7	2	0	2	6	4	2	12	9	3	4	9	7	3	0	0
13	0	3	6	0	6	11	0	10	5	0	13	10	1	4	9	1	11	8	2	2	8	2	9	7	3	0	6	3	7	5	3	14	4
14	0	3	9	0	7	6	0	11	2	0	14	11	1	6	4	1	13	10	2	5	4	2	12	9	3	4	3	11	8	4	4	5	0
15	0	4	0	0	8	0	0	12	0	1	0	0	1	8	0	2	0	2	8	0	3	0	0	3	8	0	4	0	4	0	5	0	0
16	0	4	3	0	8	6	0	12	10	1	1	0	1	9	7	2	2	10	8	3	3	2	3	11	8	4	4	12	9	5	5	4	0
17	0	4	6	0	9	1	0	13	7	1	2	1	1	11	2	2	4	3	2	13	4	3	6	4	3	15	5	4	8	6	5	1	7
18	0	4	10	0	9	7	0	14	5	1	3	2	1	12	9	2	6	4	3	0	3	9	7	4	3	2	4	12	9	5	6	4	0
19	0	5	1	0	10	2	0	15	2	1	4	3	1	14	4	2	8	6	3	2	8	3	12	9	4	6	11	5	1	1	5	11	2
20	0	5	4	0	10	8	1	0	0	1	5	4	2	0	0	2	10	8	3	5	4	4	0	4	0	4	10	8	5	5	4	6	0
21	0	5	7	0	11	9	1	1	0	10	1	6	4	2	1	7	12	9	3	8	0	4	4	3	2	4	14	4	5	9	7	6	9
22	0	5	10	0	11	9	1	1	7	1	7	5	6	2	3	2	14	11	3	10	8	4	6	4	5	2	1	13	10	6	9	7	7
23	0	6	2	0	12	3	1	2	5	1	8	6	2	4	9	3	1	0	3	13	4	4	9	7	5	2	1	6	14	4	7	10	8
24	0	6	5	0	12	10	1	3	2	1	9	7	2	6	0	3	3	2	4	4	2	0	5	9	7	6	10	8	7	8	0	5	4
25	0	6	8	0	13	4	1	4	0	1	10	8	2	8	0	3	5	4	4	5	4	5	0	4	12	9	5	9	7	6	6	4	0
26	0	6	11	0	13	10	1	4	10	1	11	9	2	9	7	3	7	5	4	5	4	5	3	0	5	13	4	6	10	8	7	8	0
27	0	7	2	0	14	5	1	5	7	1	12	10	2	11	2	3	9	7	4	8	0	5	6	4	6	4	9	7	3	2	8	1	7
28	0	7	5	0	14	11	1	6	5	1	13	10	2	12	9	3	11	8	4	10	8	5	6	4	6	8	6	3	2	8	6	4	9
29	0	7	9	0	15	6	1	7	2	1	14	11	2	14	4	3	11	8	4	13	4	5	12	9	6	12	3	7	11	8	11	2	9
30	0	8	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	2	0	0	5	0	0	6	0	0	5	0	0	6	0	7	0	8	0	9	0	10	0	0	0

USEFUL MEMORANDA.

At Compound Interest, principal,			
@ 9 per cent is doubled in			9 years.
10	8 "	15 days.	
11	6 "	7 months.	
12	6 "	6 "	

A Tun, 252 gallons.

A Pipe or Butt, 120 to 142 gallons.

A Puncheon, 100 to 120 gallons.

A Hogshead, 63 gallons.

A Tierce, 42 gallons.

A Kilderkin, 18 gallons.

A Runlet, 18 gallons.

A Firkin, 9 gallons.

An Anker, 8 gallons.

A Barrel of Gunpowder, 100 lbs.

1 Gross, 12 dozen.

50 Cubic Feet, 1 ton of baggage.

14 Pounds, one Stone, Jockey weight.

A Bag of Shot, 28 pounds or 1 quarter cwt.

4 Inches, a hand.

A distance is 240 yards.

A Pony, £25 sterling.

A Chickeen 4 rupees, a gold mohur 16 rupees.

220 yards one furlong, 8 furlongs one mile.

3 Miles, one league.

A Galloway, between 13 and 14 hands.

A Pony, below 13 hands.

Colts and Fillies, till 5 years old.

Weight for inches is 5 stone for 12 hands, and 14 ounces for every half quarter of an inch above it.

Piebald, black and white ; Skewbald, brown or bay and white.

543½ Company's Rupees in weight equal to one stone of Jockey weight.

New Quart Bottles in India, contain 26 drams weight, and in England 40 drams.

One Ton, equal to 27¼ maunds Company's weight.

RATES OF POSTAGE.

SCHEDULE C. OF 1838.

Postage Duties on Letters, Law Papers, Accounts and Vouchers, attested as such with the full signature of the Sender, and on Banghy Parcels.

I.			II.		
Letters.			Law Papers, Accounts and Vouchers, attested as such with the full Signature of the Sender.		
MILES.	SINGLE.	DOUBLE.	MILES.	SINGLE.	DOUBLE.
Not exceeding	Not exceeding Quarter Tola.	Exceeding Quarter Tola and not exceeding one Tola.	Not exceeding	Not exceeding Three and Half Tolas.	Exceeding Three and Half Tolas, and not exceeding six Tolas.
	Annas.	Annas.		Annas.	Rs. As.
100	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	100	1	0 2
200	1	2	200	2	0 4
300	2	4	300	4	0 8
400	3	6	400	6	0 12
500	3	6	500	6	0 12
600	4	8	600	8	1 0
700	4	8	700	8	1 0
800	5	10	800	10	1 4
900	5	10	900	10	1 4
1,000	6	12	1,000	12	1 8
1,100	6	12	1,100	12	1 8
1,200	7	14	1,200	14	1 12
1,300	7	14	1,300	14	1 12
1,400	8	1 Rupee	1,400	1 Rupee.	2 0
And upwards—Single Postage being added for each additional $\frac{1}{2}$ Tola.			And upwards—Single Postage being added for each additional 3 Tolas.		

SCHEDULE A. OF 1837.

III.

Newspapers, Pamphlets and other Printed or Engraved Papers, packed in short covers open at each end.

DISTANCE.	Newspapers, Pamphlets, &c. printed in India. Weight.			Imported Newspapers, Pamphlets, &c. Weight.	
	Not exceeding $3\frac{1}{2}$ Tolas.	Exceeding $3\frac{1}{2}$ Tolas & not exceeding 6 Tolas.	Exceeding 6 Tolas and not exceeding 9 Tolas.	Not exceeding 6 Tolas.	Exceeding not exceeding 12 Tolas
	Annas.	Annas.	Annas.	Annas.	Annas.
Not exceeding 20 Miles,	1	2	3	1	2
" " 400 "	2	4	6	2	4
Above 400 "	3	6	9	3	6
Single Postage being added for every additional 3 Tolas.			Single Postage being added for every additional 6 Tolas.		

IV.

Parcels sent by the Public Banghy not exceeding 600 Tolas in weight, nor 15 inches long by 12 deep and 12 broad, or 2,160 Cubic Inches in size.

Distance.	WEIGHTS.											
Not exceeding Miles.	Not exceeding Tolas.											
	50	100	150	200	250	300	350	400	450	500	550	600
	Rs. As.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.
100	0 30	60	90	120	150	180	210	240	270	300	330	360
200	0 60	120	180	240	300	360	420	480	540	600	660	720
300	0 90	180	270	360	450	540	630	720	810	900	990	1080
400	0 120	240	360	480	600	720	840	960	1080	1200	1320	1440
500	0 150	300	450	600	750	900	1050	1200	1350	1500	1650	1800
600	1 22	43	64	85	106	127	148	169	190	211	232	253
700	1 52	103	154	205	256	307	358	409	460	511	562	613
800	1 83	164	245	326	407	488	569	650	731	812	893	974
900	1 113	215	326	437	548	659	770	881	992	1103	1214	1325
1,000	1 143	276	407	538	669	800	931	1062	1193	1324	1455	1586
1,100	2 14	286	437	588	739	890	1041	1192	1343	1494	1645	1796
1,200	2 44	336	507	678	849	1020	1191	1362	1533	1704	1875	2046
1,300	2 74	386	577	768	959	1150	1341	1532	1723	1914	2105	2296
1,400 & upwards,	2 105	437	648	859	1070	1281	1492	1703	1914	2125	2336	2547

Books, Pamphlets, Packets of Newspapers, and any written, printed or engraved Papers sent by the Public Banghy, not exceeding 40 Tolas in weight and packed in short covers open at each end.

Not exceeding Miles.	Not exceeding 20 Tolas.	Exceeding 20 Tolas and not exceeding 40 Tolas.	
	Annas.	Rs.	A.
100	1	0	2
200	2	0	4
300	3	0	6
400	4	0	8
500	5	0	10
600	6	0	12
700	7	0	14
800	8	1	0
900	9	1	2
1,000	10	1	4
1,100	11	1	6
1,200	12	1	8
1,300	13	1	10
1,400 and upwards.	14	1	12

TABLE OF EXCHANGE.

Rs. into Compy's Rupees at 1s. 7½ to 1s. 9d.

English Currency.	Co's. Rs. at 1s. 7½d.	English Currency.	Co's. Rs. at 1s. 7½d.	English Currency.	Co's. Rs. at 1s. 8½d.	English Currency.	Co's. Rs. at 1s. 9d.
P.	R. A. P. Dec.	P.	R. A. P. Dec.	P.	R. A. P. Dec.	P.	R. A. P. Dec.
1	0 0 9 846	1	0 0 9 600	1	0 0 9 365	1	0 0 9 142
2	0 0 1 7 692	2	0 0 1 7 200	2	0 0 1 6 731	2	0 0 1 6 285
3	0 2 5 538	3	0 2 4 800	3	0 2 4 097	3	0 2 3 428
4	0 3 3 384	4	0 3 2 400	4	0 3 1 463	4	0 3 0 571
5	0 4 1 230	5	0 4 0 000	5	0 3 10 829	5	0 3 9 714
6	0 4 11 076	6	0 4 9 600	6	0 4 8 195	6	0 4 6 857
7	0 5 8 923	7	0 5 7 200	7	0 5 5 560	7	0 5 4 000
8	0 6 6 769	8	0 6 4 800	8	0 6 2 926	8	0 6 1 142
9	0 7 4 615	9	0 7 2 400	9	0 7 0 292	9	0 6 10 285
10	0 8 2 461	10	0 8 0 000	10	0 7 9 658	10	0 7 7 428
11	0 9 0 307	11	0 8 9 600	11	0 8 7 024	11	0 8 4 571
S. 1	0 9 10 153	S. 1	0 9 7 200	S. 1	0 9 4 390	S. 1	0 9 1 714
2	1 3 8 307	2	1 3 2 400	2	1 2 8 780	2	1 2 3 428
3	1 13 6 461	3	1 12 9 600	3	1 12 1 170	3	1 11 5 142
4	2 7 4 615	4	2 6 4 800	4	2 5 5 560	4	2 4 6 857
5	3 1 2 769	5	3 0 0 000	5	2 14 2 951	5	2 13 8 571
6	3 11 0 923	6	3 9 7 200	6	3 8 2 341	6	3 6 10 285
7	4 4 11 077	7	4 3 2 400	7	4 1 6 731	7	4 0 0 000
8	4 14 9 231	8	4 12 9 600	8	4 10 11 121	8	4 9 1 714
9	5 8 7 385	9	5 6 4 800	9	5 4 3 511	9	5 2 3 428
10	6 2 5 539	10	6 0 0 000	10	5 13 7 902	10	5 11 5 142
11	6 12 3 693	11	6 9 7 200	11	6 7 0 292	11	6 4 6 857
12	7 6 1 847	12	7 3 2 400	12	7 0 4 682	12	6 13 8 571
13	8 0 0 000	13	7 12 9 600	13	7 9 9 072	13	7 6 10 285
14	8 9 10 153	14	8 6 4 800	14	8 3 1 462	14	8 0 0 000
15	9 3 5 307	15	9 0 0 000	15	8 12 5 853	15	8 9 1 714
16	9 13 6 46	16	9 9 7 200	16	9 5 10 243	16	9 2 3 428
17	10 7 4 615	17	10 3 2 400	17	9 15 2 633	17	9 11 5 142
18	11 1 2 769	18	10 12 9 600	18	10 8 7 023	18	10 4 6 857
19	11 11 0 923	19	11 6 4 800	19	11 1 11 413	19	10 13 8 571
£s. 1	12 4 11 076	£s. 1	12 0 0 000	£s. 1	11 11 3 804	£s. 1	11 6 10 285
2	24 9 10 153	2	24 0 0 000	2	23 6 7 609	2	22 13 8 571
3	36 14 9 230	3	36 0 0 000	3	35 1 11 414	3	34 4 6 857
4	49 3 8 307	4	48 0 0 000	4	46 13 3 219	4	45 11 5 142
5	61 8 7 384	5	60 0 0 000	5	58 8 7 024	5	57 2 3 428
6	73 13 6 461	6	72 0 0 000	6	70 3 10 829	6	68 9 1 714
7	86 2 5 538	7	84 0 0 000	7	81 15 2 634	7	80 0 0 000
8	98 7 4 615	8	96 0 0 000	8	93 10 6 438	8	91 6 10 285
9	110 12 3 692	9	108 0 0 000	9	105 5 10 243	9	102 13 8 571
10	123 1 2 769	10	120 0 0 000	10	117 1 2 048	10	114 4 6 857
20	246 2 5 538	20	240 0 0 000	20	232 4 4 097	20	228 9 1 714
30	369 3 8 307	30	360 0 0 000	30	351 3 6 146	30	342 13 8 571
40	492 4 11 076	40	480 0 0 000	40	468 4 8 195	40	457 2 3 428
50	615 6 1 846	50	600 0 0 000	50	585 5 10 243	50	571 6 10 285
60	738 7 4 615	60	720 0 0 000	60	702 7 0 292	60	685 11 5 142
70	861 8 7 384	70	840 0 0 000	70	819 8 2 341	70	800 0 0 000
80	984 9 10 153	80	960 0 0 000	80	936 9 4 390	80	914 4 6 857
90	1107 11 0 923	90	1080 0 0 000	90	1053 10 6 439	90	1,028 9 1 714
100	1230 12 3 692	100	1200 0 0 000	100	1170 11 8 487	100	1,142 13 8 571

TABLE OF EXCHANGE.

Rs. into Compy's Rupees at 1s. 9½ to 1s. 11d.

English Currency.	Co.'s Rs. at 1s. " 9½d.				English Currency.	Co.'s Rs. at 1s. " 10½d.				English Currency.	Co.'s Rs. at 1s. " 11d.				
P.	R.	A.	P.	Dec.	P.	R.	A.	P.	Dec.	P.	R.	A.	P.	Dec.	
1	0	8		930	1	0	0	8	727	1	0	0	8	347	
2	1	5		860	2	0	1	5	454	2	0	1	4	695	
3	2	2		790	3	0	2	2	181	3	0	2	1	043	
4	0	2	11	720	4	0	2	10	909	4	0	2	9	391	
5	0	3	8	651	5	0	3	7	636	5	0	3	5	739	
6	0	4	5	581	6	0	4	4	363	6	0	4	2	086	
7	0	5	2	511	7	0	5	1	090	7	0	4	10	434	
8	0	5	11	441	8	0	5	9	818	8	0	5	6	782	
9	0	6	8	371	9	0	6	6	545	9	0	6	3	130	
10	0	7	5	302	10	0	7	3	272	10	0	6	11	478	
11	0	8	3	232	11	0	8	0	000	11	0	7	7	825	
S. 1	0	8	11	162	S. 1	0	8	8	727	S. 1	0	8	4	173	
2	1	1	10	325	2	1	1	5	454	2	1	0	8	347	
3	1	10	9	488	3	1	10	2	181	3	1	9	0	52	
4	2	3	3	651	4	2	2	10	908	4	2	1	4	695	
5	2	12	7	814	5	2	11	7	636	5	2	9	8	869	
6	3	5	6	976	6	3	4	4	363	6	3	2	1	043	
7	3	14	6	139	7	3	13	1	090	7	3	10	5	217	
8	4	7	5	302	8	4	5	9	817	8	4	2	9	391	
9	5	0	4	465	9	4	14	6	544	9	4	11	1	565	
10	5	9	3	628	10	5	7	3	272	10	5	3	5	739	
11	6	2	2	790	11	6	0	0	000	11	5	11	9	913	
12	6	11	1	953	12	6	8	8	727	12	6	4	2	087	
13	7	4	1	116	13	7	1	5	454	13	6	12	6	261	
14	7	13	0	279	14	7	10	2	181	14	7	4	10	435	
15	8	5	11	442	15	8	2	10	908	15	7	13	2	609	
16	8	14	10	604	16	8	11	7	636	16	8	5	6	783	
17	9	7	9	767	17	9	4	4	363	17	8	13	10	957	
18	10	0	8	930	18	9	13	1	090	18	9	6	3	131	
19	10	9	8	093	19	10	5	9	817	19	9	14	7	305	
£ 1	11	2	7	255	£s. 1	10	14	6	545	£s. 1	10	10	6	11	478
2	22	5	2	511	2	21	13	1	090	2	21	5	4	000	
3	33	7	9	767	3	32	11	7	636	3	32	0	0	000	
4	44	10	5	023	4	43	10	2	181	4	42	10	8	000	
5	55	13	0	279	5	54	8	8	727	5	53	5	4	000	
6	66	15	7	534	6	65	7	3	272	6	64	0	0	000	
7	78	2	2	790	7	76	5	9	819	7	74	10	8	000	
8	89	4	10	046	8	87	4	4	363	8	85	5	4	000	
9	100	7	5	302	9	98	2	10	909	9	96	0	0	000	
10	111	10	0	558	10	109	1	5	454	10	106	10	8	000	
20	223	4	1	116	20	218	2	10	909	20	213	5	4	000	
30	334	14	1	674	30	327	4	4	363	30	320	0	0	000	
40	446	8	2	232	40	436	5	9	818	40	426	10	8	000	
50	558	2	2	790	50	545	7	3	272	50	533	5	4	000	
60	669	12	3	348	60	654	8	8	727	60	640	0	0	000	
70	781	6	3	906	70	763	10	2	181	70	746	10	8	000	
80	893	0	4	464	80	872	11	7	636	80	853	5	4	200	
90	1,004	10	5	023	90	981	13	1	090	90	960	0	0	000	
100	1,116	4	5	581	100	1,090	14	6	545	100	1,066	10	8	000	
100	1,116	4	5	581	100	1,090	14	6	545	100	1,066	10	8	000	
100	1,116	4	5	581	100	1,090	14	6	545	100	1,066	10	8	000	

A BRIEF ACCOUNT OF "THE SIGHTS OF DELHI,"

As the want of a guide to the antiquities and other objects worth seeing at Delhi, has, it is believed, for some time been generally felt, by visitors, who even when here frequently find it difficult to ascertain what there really is to be seen. The following brief account has been

drawn up of the principal objects of interest in the town and neighbourhood so arranged after the ordinary plan of Guide books as to be visited with tolerable convenience in three days, being about the time that travellers in general are able to devote to the purpose.

FIRST DAY:

**THE CHURCH.—THE COLLEGE.—THE ARSENAL.—THE JUMMA MOSJID.—
THE CHANDNEE CHOUK.**

On entering the City by the Cashmere Gate, which will form our starting point, we first come upon the English Church, St. James', a graceful edifice in the Italian style, built at the expense of the late Colonel Skinner, C. B., from the design of Major Smith, of the Bengal Engineers; it stands on what was once the parade

ground of a Regiment stationed inside the walls, and the Churchyard contains a handsome Monument, also erected by Colonel Skinner to the memory of the late Mr. William Fraser, of the Civil Service, who was murdered in 1835, at the instigation of a Native Chief, named Nuwab Shumsodeen Khan.

Passing through a narrow and tortuous thoroughfare, we enter by an arched gateway, the precincts of the College. This edifice, formerly the Delhi Residency, was on the site of a ruined Palace of Dara Shikoh, elder brother of the Mogul Emperor Aurungzebe. It is calculated to afford instruction to a vast number of youths, and besides a range of other accommodation, has one fine hall containing a cast of the late Lord Metcalfe, from a bust by Hayley, the gift of his brother Sir Theophilus Metcalfe, and two well-executed oil paintings, one of Sir C. C. Trevilian, the other of the well known Mohun Lal presented by the latter, himself, an early pupil of the Institution, where he acquired that knowledge of English which has since proved so useful to him.

A little further on we come to the Arsenal, a very large and important establishment, which with its attendant workshops on the opposite side of the road covers an extent of some acres.

Here are kept many thousand stand of arms ready for service as well as the materiel in guns, powder and other munitions of war for the supply of all the Magazines to the north west, as there is no other very considerable Depot between this and Peshawur.

From hence a few minutes bring us within sight of the Palace walls. These are faced with the ordinary red sand-stone, so generally used in this part of the country, and which is procured in the neighbourhood of Bhurtpoor, about 140 miles off, whence some idea may be formed of the expense incurred in its construction.

The Palace which was built by the Emperor Shah Jehan* in 1648, has two noble entrances, flanked by massive towers ; over the principal

or Lahore gate, is the residence of the officer commanding the palace guards, whose leave it is usual to obtain before visiting the palace. By this we enter, and after driving under a fine arcade, cross a large but ruinous square, when we alight, such being the etiquette, before a handsome gateway, and enter another court where stands the Dewan-i-am, or great hall of public audience, a light and graceful building, supported on pillars ; it is now in a very dirty and neglected state, and principally remarkable for the marble throne which, as well as the small pannel behind, in which is a door leading direct to the Muhul or women's apartments, is profusely ornamented with inlaid work in cornelian, agate, &c, disposed in the most tasteful and varied patterns, and fully equalling the most celebrated specimens of Florentine art. From this court a small gateway on our left leads to the Dewan-i-Khas, or private Hall of audience, an elegant structure of white marble, richly gilt and inlaid, which stands on the edge of the wall facing the river, and commands an agreeable view of the wooded country beyond the Jumna : thro' the entire length of this charming Hall the canal flows in a marble channel, while on its walls are inscribed the words that Moore has so happily attributed to the Shalimar Gardens of Kashmere—

“ If there be an Elysium on earth,

“ It is this, It is this.”†

and tho' in the hot wind, when dust and flies abound, it would be difficult to subscribe to this, so little is the Dewan-i-Khas adapted for comfort, yet certainly the hall is, in its way, unique. Close by this is the private Mosque, a small but beautifully-finished marble building, which, with the hot baths, or Hummams, also ornamented with inlaid work, and the

* The proper name of the present town is Shah Jehanabad, from its founder, the Emperor Shah Jehan.

† Ugar Firdous bur roo-i zumeen-ust,
Humeen-ust-o humeen-ust-o humeen-ust,

garden, laid out much in the same style as the Taj-grounds at Agra, complete the list of all that is worth seeing in this quarter.

Leaving the Palace by the Delhi gate, we proceed to the Jumma Musjid, a noble pile, also built by Shah Jehan at a cost of £1,000; it is raised about 30 feet above the level of the ground, and is, as the word jumma or gathering denotes, the place of worship where all good Mahomedans are expected to meet on Fridays. There are three handsome gateways with flights of steps leading up to each, the principal of which faces the East; the part devoted to prayer, with its beautiful domes and tall minars, from which there is a very fine view of the town, occupies, as usual, the western side, and the square is completed by a piazza, sup-

ported upon slender pillars, with marble-roofed kiosks at the corners. — Leaving the mosque by the northern gate, we proceed down the Dureeba street, in the neighbourhood of which the principal Bankers and Jewellers reside, and issue by the Khoonee Durwazu, or bloody gate, so named from the slaughter that took place here during the massacre ordered by Nadir Shah in 1739, into the Chandnee chowk, and, leaving on our left a small mosque, (called Roshun-ood-dowla's, built in 1721) with gilt cupolas, where the despot sat unconcerned while the inhabitants were butchered around him, we traverse the whole length of the street, go out of the Lahore gate, and return to the Kashmeer gate, round the walls of the Town.

SECOND DAY.

THE TOMB OF SUF DUR JUNG.—THE KOOTUB MINAR.—THE OLD CITY
OF TOGLUKABAD.

After skirting the city walls from the Kashmeer to the Ajmeer gate, a six miles drive, thro' a country thickly-strewed with ruins, among which the Observatory, built about 1730 by Rajah Jai Sing the founder of Jypore stands conspicuous, brings us to the Mudrusa or Monument of an ancestor of the present king of Luknow, commonly known by his title of Sufdur Jung, the beautiful white marble dome of which is visible a long way off. This tomb was built so late as the year 1753, at a cost of £30,000, and tho' of no great size is remarkable for its elegance; it stands in the midst of an extensive garden, in one of the summer houses attach-

ed to which a suite of rooms has been fitted up, by the liberality of the King of Luknow, for the convenience of travellers, who can have the use of them on application to the Agent Lt. Govr., or the Magistrate.—Continuing our route from hence, the eye is almost fatigued with the number of old buildings that lie scattered about on all sides in various stages of dilapidation, mostly of the same sombre and uninteresting description, and belonging to a time when flourishing towns covered what is now a deserted plain.—As we get near the end of our journey the Kootub, and the large domed tomb of Adam Khan, that stands on an eminence behind

it, continue to grow upon the eye, while the carving and ornaments of the main shaft and balconies of the Minar become, at every step, more distinct, till we reach the travellers' room at the very foot of it.

The Kootub Minar, for so it is called, was erected by a Pathan sovereign named Shums-ood-deen Altumsh, between the years 1214, and 1228. It was repaired, according to the inscriptions in different parts, by Feeroz Shah, in 1368, by Sultan Sekunder Lodee, in 1503, and latterly by order of the British Government.

It is not certain whether the original structure consisted of five stories, as at present, or of three only, but, which ever be the correct view, it is certain that the style of the two upper does not by any means correspond with the lower portion, and there can, we think, be little doubt that the general effect is not improved by the use of marble in lieu of the red stone with which the lower stories of the Minar are coated.

The whole height of the tower is 242 feet tapering from 42 in diameter at the base to $12\frac{1}{2}$ feet at the top which is encircled by an iron railing and was previous to Lord Hardinge's visit in 1845,, further surmounted by a neat stone cupola now put up on an eminence below. From this gallery at the summit there is a very extensive view embracing the town, the Jumna and almost every building of any note within a circuit of 12 miles, while conspicuous in the foreground stands the commencement of another building similar in shape to the Kootub, but of infinitely more gigantic proportions, which its projector, ambitious of surpassing all who had gone before him, only succeeded however in raising to the height of 55 feet 4 inches. Close under the Minar lie the ruins of the old Mosque called Koovvut-ool-Islam, to which it is supposed to have belonged, evidently built on the site,

and chiefly with the materials of a more ancient Hindoo Temple, a part of which with its peculiarly constructed Domes and doorways, formed of slabs overlapping each other on a principle totally differing from that of the arch, has been incorporated with the Mahommedan structure, and still contains in the centre of its quadrangle a very curious iron pillar of great antiquity 22 feet high, regarded with great veneration by the Hindoos, and upon which may be traced at least one inscription in the same mysterious character as that observed on the "Laths," so long an enigma to the learned. Of this mosque, which from the remains still existing would appear to have once been of great extent, little more than the facade is now standing, much of the carving and many of the inscriptions in the cufic and other characters, are however still to be seen, and the admirable execution of the work evinces a degree of taste and skill for which we are not apt to give the workmen of those days credit.

The tomb of the founder of the Kootub also repays a visit, but the most beautiful and interesting object, after the minar itself, is the square, domed, building on the S. East, erected probably to answer the purposes of a Gateway, now in a very ruinous state, the lofty Saracenic arches of which, coupled with the graceful and beautiful style of ornament, surpass any thing we know of in this neighbourhood. This elegant edifice bears the date 1310, having been built during the reign of Sultan Allah-ood-deen, whose ruinous tomb is close at hand to the West, with a road running through the centre!

From hence an easy drive or ride of eight miles, over a road, that would be tolerable, but for the numerous deep and unbridged nullahs that cross it, takes us to the ancient and long de-

serted city of Toglukabad, built by Gheias-ood-deen Togluk in 1321, and remarkable for the rude and massive grandeur of its fortifications, somewhat resembling the Cyclopean walls of Italy, &c From the top of the walls we look down upon a small level plain, formerly an artificial lake, in the midst of which stand the

tombs of Gheias-ood-deen himself, and of his son Mahommed Togluk, while beyond are the remains of Mohumdabad, a fort of a similar description, built shortly after the death of the father by the latter person. Leaving this we retrace our steps to the Kootub, and thence return to Dehli.

THIRD, AND LAST DAY.

THE LATH MONOLITH OF FEEROZ-SHAH.—THE POORANA KILLAH, OR
FORT DEENPUNNA.—THE TOMB OF HOOMAIOON.—THE SHRINE OF
NIZAM-OD-DEEN.

We now leave the town by the Dehli gate, so called from its facing the old city of Dehli proper, now in ruins, one of the gateways of which, still in tolerable preservation, we see close to the district Jail, and enter the precincts of the extensive Fort erected by Feeroz Shah about A. D. 1354, now little more than a heap of ruins; near the river is a decayed building of two stories, in somewhat better condition than the rest, deeply imbedded in the terraced-roof of which stands the Pillar, formed of a single stone which, according to the inscription upon it, as deciphered by the late gifted Mr. J. Prinsep, was one of eight similar Monuments erected at Allahabad, Hissar and other places, somewhere about the year 250 B. C., by a Sovereign of all India, named Asoka, to commemorate his conquests; it was removed by Feeroz Shah from its original site, in a village, at the foot of the Hills to adorn his new residence.—Quitting the Lath we proceed two miles further to the more modern Fort of Deenpunna,

built by the Emperor Hoomaioon in 1531, called also the Poorana Killah and Indraput; under the latter name it is supposed to mark the site of the earliest inhabited town in this neighbourhood. The lofty walls and gates of this fortress are still in tolerable preservation, and it contains a highly-ornamented mosque of a peculiar style, now rapidly falling to decay, built at the same time as the fort.

Two miles beyond this is the Mausoleum of the Emperor Hoomaioon, son of Baber, himself now so well known to all orientalists, by his memoirs, and whose tomb is at Kabul. This magnificent pile was raised to his memory, between the years 1565 and 1571, at an expence of £150,000, by his son the famous Emperor Ukbur, who himself lies buried at Sekundra, near Agra. It stands on a spacious terrace perhaps unequalled for height and extent, and besides the central dome, contains a number of smaller chambers mostly filled with the tombs of members of the royal family; the

most interesting of which is that of the ill-fated brother of Aurungzebe, Dara Shikoh, whose career is so well described by the French traveller, Bernier. From the top there is a fine view of the surrounding country, thickly studded with tombs and old buildings of various descriptions among which, embosomed in trees, is descried the Durgah of Sheikh Nizam-ood-deen Aoleea, who flourished before and during the reign of Gheias-ood-deen Toghluk, (from 1240 to 1324); there, beside the building that covers the remains of that notorious personage, itself of considerable merit, are several other beautifully-finished tombs with pierced marble screens to the mo-

mory of various royal and distinguished persons (amongst whom is interred the celebrated poet Ameer Khosroo, and lastly a deep Pool of water into which practised divers are at all times ready to leap, from a height of about 60 feet, for a trifling remuneration.

We now take leave of our visitor, and shall be glad if our labors have in any way facilitated his progress. There are many other things, of lesser importance, to be seen at Dehli, but, as we before remarked, few have the leisure to visit them, and our space is limited, so we have not the opportunity of being more diffuse if we would.

PATAN, AFGHAN OR GHORI SULTANS OF HINDUSTAN

Capital Dehli.

A H A D

588	1192	Shahab ed-din Abu'l-Mazaffer Muhammed ben Sam al-Ghori, malek Ghiznih
602	1206	Kotb ed-din Ibeek or Eibek (<i>1st Turk dynasty</i>)
607	1210	Aram Shah ben Ibeek
607	1210	Shems ed-din Altemsh, a slave of Ibeek
633	1235	Rukn ed-din Firuz Shah ben Altemsh
634	1236	Sultaneh Reziash benet Altemsh
637	1239	Moaz ed-din Biram Shah ben Altemsh
640	1242	Ala ed-din <i>Masaud</i> Shah ben Firuz Shah
643	1245	Naser ed-din <i>Mahmud</i> ben Altemsh
664	1265	Ghias ed-din <i>Bakin</i> Balban
685	1286	Moaz ed-din Kai-Kobad
688	1289	Jelal ed-din <i>Firuz Shah</i> Khilji (<i>2nd Turk or Khilji</i>)
695	1295	Ala ed-din MUHAMMED SHAH Sekander Sani
716	1316	Shahab ed-din Omar ben Ala e-din
717	1317	Kotbed-din Mubarik Shah Khilji, murdered by Naser ed-din Khosru, usurper
721	1321	Ghias ed-din TUGHLAK SHAH (<i>3rd Turk dynasty</i>)
725	1324	Muhammed Shah ben Tughlak
752	1351	Moazem Mohedzeb Firuz Shah ben Salar Rajab
790	1388	Ghias ed-din Tughlak Shah II ben Fat-ha Khan
791	1389	Abubekr Shah ben Ziffer Khan
793	1391	Naser ed-din Muhammed Shah ben Firuz Shah.
796	1393	Ala ed-din Sekander Shah Humayun ben Muhammed Shah.
796	1393	Naser ed din Mahmud Shah ben Muhammed Shah, overcome by [Taimur Shah ; last of Khiljis.
816	1413	Daulat Khan Lodi, a Patan.
817	1414	Kiser or Khizr Khan ben Soliman, under Taimur. (<i>4th or Saiud.</i>)
824	1421	Moazz ed-din Abu'l Fa-tha Mubarik Shah ben Khiser.
837	1438	Muhammed Shah ben Ferid Khan ben Khizer Khan.
850	1446	Ala ed-din ben Muhammed Shah, abdicated in favor of
854	1450	Behloli Lodi, an Afghan. (<i>5th or 1st Afghan dynasty.</i>)
894	1418	Sekander ben Behloli, made Agra the capital.
923	1517	Ibrahim ben Sekander, last of the Afghans ; defeated by Baber, 942.
947	1540	Ferid ed-din SHIR SHAH, expelled Humayun
952	1545	Islam Shah ben Shir Shah.
960	1552	Muhammed Adil Shah.
961	1553	Ibrahim Sur.
962	1554	Sekander Shah, defeated by AKBER.

MOGHUL EMPERORS OF HINDUSTAN.

(Fourth descendant from TAIMUR or Tamerlane.)

A. H. A. D.

899	1494	BABER, Zehir ud-din Muhammed, (mounted throne, 9th June.)
937	1531	HUMA'YUN, Nasir ud-din Muhammed, (28th Jan.) in 946 defeated by Shir Shah.
962	1554	—————, founded the Moghul dynasty of Delhi.
963	1556	AKBER, Abul fateh, Julal ud-din Muhammed, (17th Feb.) consolidated empire.
1014	1605	JEHANGIR, Abul Muzaffar Nur ud-din Muhammed (7th Oct.)
1037	1628	SHAHJEHAN, Shahab ud-din Ghazi (9th Feb.)
1068	1658	AURANGZEB Alamgir, Abul Muzaffar, Mahi ud-din, (24th Feb.)
1118	1707	<i>Azim Shah</i> , Muhammed Shahid, (3d March.)
1118	1707	BEHADUR SHAH, Shah Alum A'bul Muzaffar Kutb-ud-din (23d Feb.)
1124	1713	JEHANDAR SHAH, Moaz ud-din (11th Jan.)

MOGHUL EMPERORS OF HINDUSTAN (*Continued.*)

A. H. A. D.

- 1124 1713 FEROKHSIR, Muhammed Shahid Marhum (11th Jan.)
 1131 1719 *Rafi-ud-daryat*, Shams ud-din (18th Jan. (Abu berket.)
 1131 1719 *Rafi-ud-daulat*, Shahjehan Sani (26th April.)
 1131 1719 (*Muhammed Nakosir.*) (May.)
 1131 1719 MUHAMMED SHAH, Abul fatch Nasir ud-din, (28th Aug.)
 1132 1720 *Sultan Muhammed Ibrahim* (4th Oct.)
 1161 1749 AHMED SHAH, Abul Nasr, (20th April.)
 1167 1754 ALEMGIH II., Aziz ud-din Muhammed, (2nd June.)
 1173 1759 (*Shahjehan.*) (29th Nov.)
 1173 1759 SHAH ALEM, Julal ud-din (Mirza Abdallah, Ali Gohur,) (Nov.)
 1201 1786 (*Muhammed Badar bakht.*)
 1221 1806 AKBER II. Abul Nasir, Moin ud-din Muhammed, (3rd Dec.)

NIZAMS OF HYDERABAD.

- 1717 Azef Jah, Nizam ul Mulk, (usurped power on Aurangzeb's death.)
 1748 Nasir Jang, assassinated.
 1757 Muzaffar Jang, ditto. Salabat Jang, killed by
 1763 Nizam Ali, his brother.
 1803 Sikandar Jah. English interference, 1807.

NUWABS AND KINGS OF OUDH.

A. D.

- Sedet Ali Khan of *Khorasan* Nuwab Vizir, under Muhammed Shah.
 — Seffdar Jang, ditto.
 1756 Shuja ud Dauleh, ditto.
 1775 Aset ud Dauleh.
 1797 Spurious son, Vizir Ali, displaced for
 1798 Sadet Ali, brother of Shuja, Vizir of Hindustan,
 1814 Ghazi-ud-din Haidar Ali, Shah Zeman, king.
 1827 Naser-ud-din Haidar Ali.

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 1413.—Henry V.
 1422.—Henry VI.
 1461.—Edward IV.
 1483.—Richard III.
 1485.—Henry VII.

- 1509.—Henry VIII.
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 1553.—Mary.
 1558.—Elizabeth.
 1603.—James.
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